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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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FREE SPEECH FIGHT

IN BELLEVILLE, ILL., RESULTS IN ARREST OF S. L. P. SPEAKERS.

Mayor Kern, Repeatedly Exposed, Gives Orders to Police—First Charges Disorderly Conduct and Then Changes It to Personal Attack—Eye-Opener for Workingmen.

Belleville, Ill., August 26.—On Saturday, August 20, Comrade Philipp Veal, candidate for Governor of Illinois, and two local comrades, Goss and Andreas, appeared upon the public square to hold the regular Saturday night agitation meeting. An officer came along and told them they could not speak without a permit from the mayor.

Comrade Veal, finding that the mayor was in an adjoining saloon, went over and asked him if he had authorized the officer to take that action. He replied in the affirmative; Comrade Veal then asked him if he intended to go against the Constitution of the United States, which guarantees free speech? He said "no," but they could not speak without a permit, whereupon Comrade Veal told him we would speak just the same. Accordingly Comrade Andreas opened the meeting. He had spoken but a few words when he was arrested and taken to the police station.

As soon as Andreas had disappeared, Comrade Goss commenced speaking. He, also, was immediately arrested. Comrade Veal followed and suffered the same fate.

After the comrades had reached the police station and been assigned to a cell, they concluded, as the crowd of over two hundred had followed them, to speak anyway, so through the bars of the cell windows the comrades held forth for about an hour and a half, with clear, class conscious talks, which seemed to capture the crowd, as the sentiment was clearly with the S. L. P., and in favor of free speech.

Comrade Yochum followed the comrades to the police station and asked what charge was made against the comrades. The police captain replied that he did not know, but the arrest was by order of Mayor Kern.

Yochum then called upon the mayor and insisted upon a charge being brought against the comrades or that they be released. The mayor thereupon ordered the chief to bring a charge of disturbing the peace. The comrades were released upon bonds signed by Comrade Yochum, and Hans Swartz, editor of a local German paper.

Monday, at four o'clock, was the time set for the trial. A jury was decided upon. As could be expected the jurymen were selected by a heeler of the mayor's, the police captain and after our attorney (Comrade Veal), had exercised his rights of rejection upon three middle class men, the jury was selected. They were composed of six Mayor Kern Democrats. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty and assessed a fine of three dollars and costs against each comrade. An appeal was taken from this decision to the Circuit Court, which holds sessions in September.

This affair has been one of the greatest eye-openers to the working class that has ever happened in this district. The original cause of Mayor Kern's action was that at the last Congressional campaign Comrade William W. Cox of Collinsville, was candidate for Congressman upon the Socialist Labor Party ticket, and Mayor Kern was the choice of the Democratic party for that office.

During the campaign Cox repeatedly challenged him to public debate upon the question as to which party was entitled to the support of the working class. Candidate Kern, driven to a corner by the repeated challenges, at last saw a loop-hole for escape from the trimming which he was sure to get if he attempted to defend his middle class instincts before a crowd of workingmen, and that was to state he would meet Cox, providing the Republican nominee, Rodenburg, would enter the debate. Now Kern knew as well as any one that you couldn't drag Rodenburg into a debate with a class conscious workingman with a locomotive.

Since that time our comrades have not forgotten to mention Kern's cowardly action at their street meetings and he, blind to the revolutionary spirit growing in the minds of the working class, fed by the tales of Colorado and Zeigler, Ills., advised by a clique of cheap saloon politicians, at last burst forth in his rage and took action which will act as a boomerang to him.

For instance, he edits an obscure sheet in Belleville called the "News Democrat." In the issue of August 21, he trys to defend his action in causing the arrest of our comrades, by stating the speakers had devoted all their speaking to personal attacks upon citizens. Now, as we had audiences of from fifty to three hundred workingmen, who have listened very attentively to our speakers, Mayor Kern has furnished us with the one thing that would help our propaganda the most and that is proof of the fact which we have taught that the middle class being crushed between the capitalist and producing classes, will descend to any despicable depth to try and uphold their interests. Our comrades will hold forth next Saturday night at the same old stand and it will be Mayor Kern's move next.

Press Committee,
Section Belleville, S. L. P.

THE MINE

A Little Tale from Life in the Ohio Coal Mine Regions—By Frank Bohn.

A comrade took me into a mine at Somerdale. The little mules which drew us were fat, shiny, and eager to run. The little boy who drove the mules was bent, scrawny and haggard. I guessed his age to be twelve years. "Seventeen," he replied in answer to my question. The passage grew darker and darker until the "bank-light" on the cap of the boy seemed only to intensify the blackness. In we went, the walls pressing closer and closer about us, until we bent low in the shallow car. Suddenly the mules stopped. "It's a pile of rock," said the boy, "which has fallen since I came out ten minutes ago." He crawled out and heaved aside the huge, jagged, sharp-edged pieces of flint. "If a chunk of that fell on your head," said Comrade Cooper, "the State Committee would have to look for a new organizer." I trust that I am not disturbed by an undue amount of physical cowardice, but I wished myself safely outside the "hole." On the boy the fact that rocks was constantly falling seemed to make no impression whatever. "Wouldn't it be wise," I observed to Cooper, "to have a man employed to go about and knock off the loose pieces?" The idea amused him. "Would that produce profit for Mark Hanna's heirs?"

As we stood beside the roaring furnace, whose upward rushing heat keeps the air of the mine moving, Cooper told of the schemes and tricks employed by the management to lessen wages. But these have been often recounted. What underhanded meanness could parallel the open treachery of Mitchell, who advised a voluntary lowering of wages when the price of coal was seven times the cost of production? After all, among the stock yards of Chicago, the textile prisons of New England, the subway of New York, and the mines of Ohio, there may be little to choose.

As the car rattled back I said to the boy, "Are you satisfied always to spend your days in this damp and gloomy mine, breathing its dust and gas from dawn till dusk? Wouldn't you like to have some time each day for rest and play and reading, and the company of your mother?" A vacant stare was my answer. Deadened even to desire for the good things of life, he was on the highway to that status of conservative citizenship, in which, as the church has taught us, we should "be satisfied with a little," and fulfill the prophecy, "the poor ye have always with you." As we neared the light, streams of cold water fell on our heads. But in our hearts, fiercer than ever before, burned the fires of the Revolution.

A CORRECTION.

In the July number of The Journal your correspondent from here, who signs himself "Occasional," made a statement that I wish to correct. He says: "Timothy Sullivan, one of our active members, and working at the case in the office of C. G. Whaples & Co., has been honored with the nomination for governor of Connecticut by the Socialist party of the state." I wish to say I was honored with the nomination by the Socialist Labor Party, and not the Socialist party between which there is a vast difference in principles, as a perusal of their platforms will amply prove.

New Haven, Conn. Timothy Sullivan.

—(Typographical Journal for August)

SOUTH HUDSON OPEN AIR MEETINGS.

Friday, September 2.—Sussex and Washington streets. Organizer.

MILLERANDISM REPUDIATED

International Congress Condemns Kautsky Resolution—De Leon Leads In Attack Thereon and Ably Presents the Socialist Labor Party's Attitude.

Amsterdam, August 19.—The International Congress has been in session, nominally since last Sunday, that is six days. In point of fact, however, what has been in session virtually all this time was the committee on International Political policy, that is, the committee to rectify the blunder of the last International Congress of 1900 when the Kautsky resolution was adopted. So important was the subject before this committee considered to be that, if not the bulk, yet so large a portion of the convention crowded into the lobby of the committee's room, that for one day and a half the sessions of the convention were wholly suspended, and that for another day and a half the convention was allowed to hold its sessions and transact trifles. Thus, while the Hyndman Social Democratic Federation was "entertaining" the mutilated congress with the former's banale propositions and its Dabhahai Naoradji, Hindoo member of its delegation, the sober part of the convention attended the debates of the committee. These lasted from Monday afternoon, the 15th, to yesterday, Thursday, at noon, the 18th.

To sum up the situation in the committee it was this: One-fourth of the committee was perfectly satisfied with the Kautsky Resolution. This element was typified by Jaures: he would have liked to see the Kautsky Resolution reaffirmed, if possible made more convenient to his utopian bent of mind; the rest of that element, consisting of the Belgians, the Danes, the Swedes, the Norwegians, the Dutch, the Austrians, one Polish and one Swiss delegate, preferred on the whole the status quo. The other three-fourths of the committee were dissatisfied with the Kautsky Resolution, and wanted to get rid of it somehow. Of these I held the extreme position—extreme in the sense that I moved plump and plain its repeal. I did not typify this element; the bulk of it, either out of consideration for Kautsky, or out of consideration for the German Social Democracy, or out of some other reasons, preferred to proceed with a tenderer hand and in a round about way.

The debate opened early on the afternoon of Monday, the 15th, with a short speech by Guesde. He was answered by Jaures; Jaures was answered by Kautsky; Kautsky was answered by myself. I said in substance:

"Both Kautsky and Jaures have agreed that an International Congress can do no more than establish cardinal general principles; and they both agree that concrete measures of policy must be left to the requirements of individual countries. So do I hold. Kautsky scored the point against Jaures that the latter is estopped from objecting to decrees by the congress on concrete matters of policy, because Jaures voted in Paris for the Kautsky Resolution. That argument also is correct, and being correct it scores a point against Kautsky, himself, also. His argument is an admission that his resolution goes beyond the theoretical sphere that, according to himself, it is the province of an International Congress to legislate upon. It must be admitted that the countries of the sisterhood of nations are not all at the same grade of social development. We know that the bulk of them still are hampered by feudal conditions. The concrete tactics applicable and permissible in them, are inapplicable and unpermissible in a republic like the United States, for instance. But the sins of the Kautsky Resolution are more serious than even that. Kautsky just stated that his resolution contemplated only an extreme emergency—a war, for instance, and that he never could or did contemplate the case of a Socialist sitting in a cabinet alongside of a Galifet. He says so. We must believe him. But while he was contemplating the distant, the imaginary possibility of a war that was not in sight, everybody else at the Paris Congress had in mind a thing that WAS in sight; a thing that was palpitating and throbbing with a feverish pulse; aye, a spectacle under which the very opening of the Paris Congress was thrown into convulsions. And what spectacle was that?—Why, it was the very spectacle and fact of a Socialist sitting in a cabinet cheek by jowl, merely with A, but with THE Galifet. Whatever Kautsky may have been thinking of when he presented his resolution and voted for it, we have his own, officially recorded words that go to show that he knew what the minds of all others were filled with at the time. I have here in my satchel the official report of the Dresden convention. In his speech, therein recorded, he says himself that Auer, the spokesman of the German delegation in favor of the Kautsky Resolution said when speaking for the resolution: 'We, in Germany, have not yet a Millerand; we are not yet so far; but I hope we may soon be so far'—that is what was in the minds of all—Millerand, the associate of Galifet.

"It is obvious that a resolution adopted under such conditions—its own framer keeping his eyes on an emergency that was not above the horizon, while all others kept their eyes upon the malodorous enormity that was bumping against their noses and shocking the Socialist conscience of the world—it goes without saying that such a resolution, adopted under such conditions, should have thrown the Socialist world into the convulsions of the discussions that we all know of during the last four years; it goes without saying that such a resolution would be interpreted in conflicting senses, and that has happened to such an extent that the Kautsky Resolution has come to be known as the "Caoutchouc Resolution" (Uproarious laughter).

"In view of this fact the first thing to do is to clear the road of such an encumbrance. For that reason I move the adoption of the following resolution:

"Whereas, The struggle between the working class and the capitalist class is a continuous and irrepressible conflict, a conflict that tends every day rather to be intensified than to be softened;

"Whereas, The existing governments are committees of the ruling class, intended to safeguard the yoke of capitalist exploitation upon the neck of the working class;

"Whereas, At the last International Congress, held in Paris, in 1900, a resolution generally known as the Kautsky Resolution, was adopted, the closing clauses of which contemplate the emergency of the working class accepting office at the hand of such capitalist governments, and also, especially, PRESUPPOSES THE POSSIBILITY OF IMPARTIALITY ON THE PART OF THE RULING CLASS GOVERNMENTS IN THE CONFLICTS BETWEEN THE WORKING CLASS AND THE CAPITALIST CLASS; and

"Whereas, The said clauses—applicable, perhaps, in countries not yet wholly freed from feudal institutions—were adopted under conditions both in France and in the Paris Congress itself, that justify erroneous conclusions on the nature of the class struggle, the character of capitalist governments and the tactics that are imperative upon the proletariat in the pursuit of its campaign to overthrow the capitalist system in countries, which, like the United States of America, have wholly wiped out feudal institutions; therefore, be it

"Resolved, First, That the said Kautsky Resolution be and the same is hereby repealed as a principle of general Socialist tactics;

"Second, That, in fully developed capitalist countries like America, the working class cannot, without betrayal of the cause of the proletariat, fill any political office other than such that they conquer for and by themselves.

"Offered by DANIEL DE LEON, Delegate of the Socialist Labor Party of the United States of America with Credentials from the Socialist Labor Parties of Australia and Canada.

"From New York to California the Socialist Labor Party, that I here represent, felt the shock of that Kautsky Resolution. The 'Evening Post' quoted it as an illustration of the 'sanity' of the European Socialists as against us 'insane' Socialists of America. From the way you have received my proposition to repeal the mistake, I judge my proposition will not be accepted. So much the worse for you. But whether accepted or not, I shall be able to return to America, as our Socialist Labor Party delegation did from Paris four years ago,—with my hands and the skirts of Party clear from all blame, the real victors in the case."

During the rest of that Monday afternoon, the whole of the following Tuesday and Wednesday until 7 and 8 p. m., and down to Thursday, at noon the debate raged. The representatives of all the nations (there were two of each on the committee) spoke. Where they stood is indicated by my introductory remarks. The last speech but one was a one and a half hour speech by Jaures. It was a grandiose effort of Utopian Socialism, which Guesde immediately ripped up magnificently with a twenty minute speech in answer. That closed the debate.

The parliamentary practice here in vogue is unique. According thereto, besides mine, there were five other resolutions. They each reflected the different shade of opinion. One of them was positively humorous. It came from the Swiss. Its purport was that no nation can learn by the experience of other nations; that the evils of what they called the policy of "the co-operation of the classes"—meaning thereby the Jaures policy of the Kautsky Resolution—must first be felt by all nations before they would be wise enough to condemn and reject it. The resolution allowed each nation to "go its own cake-walk," as we would say in America. Another resolution, proposed by Adler of Austria jointly with Vandervelde of Belgium, was the adoption of the Dresden resolution with such amendments, such sweetenings, as to be tantamount to pulling out all its teeth. The British contingent of freaks on the committee was dead stuck on this. Another resolution was to adopt the Dresden Congress resolution. The proposal was made by our friends of the so-called Guesde party, the Socialist party of France. Around this resolution was ranked the bulk of the committee for the reasons indicated above. The resolution emphatically condemned, and without qualification, the very wrongs that the Kautsky Resolution approved of under qualifications. It condemned them so emphatically that although, in order to let Kautsky and the German Socialists generally, down softly, the Dresden resolution claims that its condemnations are in line with the Kautsky Resolution (!!) Jaures emphatically opposed them. The ranking of the several resolutions made the Dresden resolution the original motion; the Adler-Vandervelde proposition the first amendment; some other propositions amendments to the amendment; then my motion; and first of all the Swiss proposition. The whole set was to be voted on in the inverse order that I mentioned them here, and they were all voted down, my own receiving but my own vote, until the vote came on the Dresden resolution. The real test was not reached until the Adler-Vandervelde omelette was reached. It was defeated by twenty-four votes against sixteen—myself voting with the majority. When the vote was reached on the Dresden resolution it was carried by twenty-seven votes against three, with Belgium, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and one delegate of Poland and of Switzerland each abstaining from voting. The three votes against came, two from Argentina and one (Jaures') from France. My own motion having been defeated, and the Adler-Vandervelde, together with all the other covert pro-Kautsky Resolution motions, having also been rejected, there was nothing for me to do but to vote for the Dresden resolution as the best thing that could be obtained under the circumstances. To vote against it would have been to rank the S. L. P. of America alongside of Jaures; to abstain from voting would be a round-about way of doing the same thing. In voting as I did I explained my position as wishing to give the greatest emphasis that the circumstances allowed me to the condemnation of the Jaures policy, and the Kautsky Resolution; and I stated that I would so explain my position in the Congress when I would there present my own resolution again.

Upon the subject of the committee's report to the Congress a spirited discussion, possible only under this unique parliamentary practice, sprang up. Bebel expressed his horror of the whole question being again threshed over in the Congress. He hoped none of the defeated propositions would be re-introduced on the floor; and he proposed that Vandervelde, whose own proposition had been defeated, be made the committee's reporter, he to make, not a report for the majority, but a comprehensive report for the whole committee, each side furnishing him with a short statement to be embodied in his general report. I furnished him with the following statement which he correctly wove into his report:

"The Socialist Labor Party of the United States of America voted at Paris in 1900 against the Kautsky Resolution, and continues to oppose it.

"It did and does so because the said resolution contains two clauses:

"First, it contemplates participation by the working class in capitalist governments by the grace of capitalist officials;

"Second, it supposes impartiality on the part of bourgeois governments in the conflicts between the working class and the capitalist class.

"I carry the express mandate to vote for the repeal of that resolution; and in obedience thereto I have presented the following resolution. [The resolution above given follows here]:

"The majority of the committee did not look upon the Kautsky Resolution as the Socialist Labor Party does. But it was obvious to me that the committee agrees with the S. L. P. in that the Kautsky Resolution has led to numerous misunderstandings, in view of which they rallied around the Dresden resolution which corrects the defects of the Kautsky Resolution.

"Therefore, my motion to repeal the Kautsky Resolution having been rejected, I joined the majority, in favor of the Dresden resolution, although it quotes the Kautsky Resolution approvingly, because its wording does in fact repeal the Kautsky Resolution, to which my party is unalterably opposed."

To-day's session was taken up with the matter, and, excepting Bebel and Jaures, most of the members of the committee abstained from speaking again before the congress, so as to give the other delegates a chance to take the floor. The decision of the committee was approved by the congress overwhelmingly.

There is a good deal of grumbling in the congress on the score of the matter having been actually debated in committee, while the congress itself was given only the dregs. The grumbling is all the louder owing to the fact that this matter was the one and real subject of interest. But how do it otherwise? Here is a Babel of languages, a score of nationalities, temperaments and habits—and last, not least, barely six days to handle a question that would require as many months.

All I wish to add to this report is a characterization of the speeches made in committee. These speeches were, with hardly an exception, full of information, practical and valuable, and most of them replete with theoretical principles. Ferri's (Italy) speech was essentially theoretical upon political methods. Adler's (Austria) was well characterized by Rosa Luxemburg's (a Polish wing) as sausage or hash. Vandervelde's (Belgium) was theatrical. Plechanoff's (Russian Social Democratic Labor party) satirical; his stilleto digs made Adler and Vandervelde squirm; he characterized their attitude as one of "systematic doubt"; they in turn answered with the charge that it was easy for him to have unity in his party, because whoever disagreed with him was kicked out. (Has not this charge a familiar ring on American ears?) Bax's and Macdonald's speeches (Eng. S. D. F. and Labor Fakir combination) were genuine products of whence they came from. Bax, for instance, objected to the word "civilization," he preferred "socialization" and spoke lengthily on that; Macdonald claimed to represent "millions." There was a general giggle at both. Menke (Bohemia) stated that the present looseness of things had replaced Anarchy on its feet; even in Berlin a meeting 1,500 strong had been addressed by an Anarchist: he had charged the German Social Democracy with being a bourgeois affair with a Socialist cloak, and that not a single voice was raised in the meeting in denial. Hilquit (so-called S. P. of America) stated the Kautsky Resolution was accurate and good and suited him. He denied that it had shocked the class-conscious workers of America. It may seem strange, but such, on me at least, was the effect, Bebel's speech was among the weakest in point of substance. Its bulk was taken up with an attack on Jaures for having given the preference to the Republic of France above the German monarchy. True enough, Bebel said he also would prefer a republic, but his argument against that part of Jaures' utterances came perilously near sounding like German nativism. For the rest he said many good things.

With the vote on this subject by the convention the congress may be said to have adjourned de facto.

DANIEL DE LEON.

BOSTON OPEN AIR MEETINGS.

Friday, September 2, I and Broadway, South Boston.

Wednesday, September 7, Henley and Warren streets, Chas'n.

Friday, September 9, Central Square, East Boston.

If you receive a sample copy of this paper it is an invitation to subscribe

MINERS AWAKENING

JAGER TELLS THEM OF MITCHELL'S "GREAT VICTORY", WITHOUT OPPOSITION.

Speaker's Words Simply Verify Their Own Experiences—They Are "Getting Onto" Johnny and His "Union"—Beginning to See "Where They Are At."

(Special Correspondence.)

Dickson City, Pa., August 24.—The miners of North and West Scranton, Priceburg and Dickson City have listened with eager interest during the last few days to the able discourses of Comrade Henry Jager of New York City, now touring Pennsylvania as organizer for the Socialist Labor Party.

The miners are beginning to see "where they are at," and many of them are not backward in giving the "reason why" so many thousands of them are withdrawing from the Mitchell type of union. Many of them say the actions of the officers of the United Mine Workers are doing more to smash the union than all other causes combined. They can see now that the last "victory" was only for the officers, as they commenced the strike with $80,000 in the treasury and finished the strike with $1,000,000 in the treasury, so the expenses for Johnny's trips around London and Ireland were secure. "Johnny" always liked to get away from the mines and the miners; writing letters for Hearst's sheets from London and Ireland, are about all Johnny can give the miners here.

How the mighty are falling! for when Comrade Jager scorched the fakirs not one miner out of the thousands who listened, attempted to defend them.

The miners are not fools. They know how often they have been sold. They have had enough Civic Federations, "Conciliations," "Arbitrations," and other kinds of green goods.

From now on the miners of this valley are going to listen to the Socialist Labor Party speakers, and learn how to win strikes. Many wanted Comrade Jager to stay another week, but he had other bookings on his itinery to attend to.

Forward.

"IT MUST COME."

Altoona, Pa., August 27.—I spoke in Scranton on August 20, and succeeded in getting a few men to join the party. On Monday, I was in Wilkesbarre, but could not speak on account of the rain. Tuesday I went back to Scranton and spoke in the afternoon and evening. Both meetings were well attended and were in our favor. I pointed out to the miners how Mitchell, who always shouts against the foreigners entering the ports of America, takes a trip to the foreigners; that while they are working in the mines he goes out to Europe at their expense, and how the pure and simple union was keeping them in ignorance. When I started out speaking of the fakirs our members thought I'd be lynched, instead I was greatly applauded and asked when I'd call again? The miners are awakening.

On Wednesday I spoke in Priceburg. Men, women and children were present from 7.30 to 9.30 p. m. So much were they impressed with the principles of Socialism that they thanked me for calling on them. They shook hands time and again, and kept on repeating: "It must come, it must come."

Thursday I spoke in Pottsville, where I had a large sized audience. At the close of the meeting the Kangs, two of them, made themselves known. So well were they roasted that one of them said that he wouldn't touch a newspaper for some time, for fear of being cooked alive.

On Friday I spoke in Altoona and obtained a number of subscribers to the Weekly People.

Literature was sold at each of the above meeting.

Henry Jager.

GENERAL APATHY DEAD.

Section Boston Loses an Old Member.

Died, at Section Headquarters, General Apathy, for some time past a member of Section Boston. Towards defraying the expenses of his burial fourteen subscriptions to the Weekly People were secured, and twenty-five copies of the same were sold by the members of the Section at our agitation meeting held on Boston Common last Sunday. Other Sections please copy.

F. J. Boyle,
Secretary Agitation Committee

Evolution of the Glass Chimney Industry

A revolution was wrought in the chimney branch of the glass industry in 1876 by the introduction of a labor saving machine. This was the patten or steam crimper. It so simplified the crimping of chimneys that a boy could perform that part of the work which had formerly been done by the blower. Leaving the blower free to take hold of the next chimney, it saved the blower time and labor.

Because of this the manufacturers controlling the steam crimper demanded an increased product with a reduction in wages. They demanded that each blower produce 30 more No. 1 bulbs or 30 more No. 2 bulbs, thus increasing the output of each worker per turn (4½ hours) from 250 No. 1's and 220 No. 2's to 280 No. 1's and 250 No. 2's at a reduction of 21 cents on the former and 23 cents on the latter.

The workers refused to accede to the demands of the manufacturers who exploited this machine and went on strike. This strike last twenty-two months and was then declared off, the men returning to work at their employers' terms, i. e., agreeing to make 280 No. 1 bulbs for $2.04 and 250 No. 2 bulbs for $2.05.

This strike was lost for the same reason that all strikes conducted by the American Flint Glass Workers' Union have been lost: allowing the workers in other factories to continue at work, thus scabbing on the strikers. When the strike was ordered only men working in the factories controlling the steam crimper responded to the call. Those employed by the small manufacturers, who were not financially able to buy the right to use the steam crimper, were permitted to work, thus supplying the demand for chimneys, causing the strike to be prolonged and lost.

The strike, of course, just suited the small manufacturers who had everything at stake. They saw their "finish," as manufacturers, if the men agreed to the demands of the large capitalists. With their rivals in control of the machine, the small capitalists saw that they could not produce as cheaply as their big competitors. They would be unable to sell their wares. Profits would fall off. Bankruptcy stared them in the face. In this strike they saw a way to increase their business, i. e., profits, at the expense of their more powerful rivals and cripple them until such time as they could afford to equip their factories with the steam crimper. The small capitalists encouraged the workers to strike against their rivals controlling the machine. "Do not submit to the unreasonable demands of the controllers of the steam crimper," the little capitalists said, "we will see that you get jobs."

It was of small moment to the small manufacturer who won as long as he could get the men to strike for a time. He succeeded and the men were the losers.

The patten opener was next introduced. This was a machine used to open the heel, or slip. It did not last long as the men refused to use it and so was laid away. It has since come to light at the McCloy, or "Tin Can," factory in Elwood, Ind. It is not considered of any importance now, the Owen's Chimney Machine being the question of the hour.

At the time of its introduction the Owen's chimney machine was operated in what is termed a non-union shop in Toledo, Ohio. The machine has five molds on a table which revolve as the table revolves. Each mold passes through water before the glass is put in. This is done in order to keep the mold cool as each mold is covered inside with a coat of paste. The motive power is electricity.

The labor cost of producing one dozen chimneys in 1898 was 6¾ and 9½ cents against 15¾ cents by hand according to the report of President William J. Smith to the Muncie, Ind., convention of Glass Workers held in July 1899. At that time the amount produced by hand and machinery per turn were:

	Hand	Machine
No. O Bulb.........	300	2,300
" 1 "	280	2,100
" 2 "	250	2,000
" 1 Rochester.....	250	2,300
" 2 "	220	2,100
" 3 "	130	1,200
" 2 Electric.....	—	1,800

The cost of labor by hand amounted to $4.25.

The labor cost by the machine method was:

1 Feeder	$1.50
3 Gatherers, $1.25 each	3.75
3 Boys	1.10
Total	6.35

Allowing 40 per cent. for crimping and cutting off, the labor cost of the machine made chimneys would be 6¾ cents per dozen. These are William J. Smith's figures.

The capitalists proposed to knock out the machine chimney with a ten cent chimney, that is, they proposed that the workers increase the output per turn and accept a wage reduction. They proposed to knock out a 6¾ cent chimney with a ten cent chimney. Here is what President William J. Smith had to say about it:

"The one solution of the question that has occurred to us, and the only one, now that the capacity of the machine is known, is the control of the machine by purchase, either by the manufacturers and workers acting together, or, by the workers alone. We would prefer to see it done by the workers alone, because they would then control it and could use it to their own advantage in various ways. And we prefer to see it done by the workers alone rather than not have it done at all, because it would be infinitely better and cheaper for the workers if they are to give up one-third of their earnings,* to apply their concessions to control the machine and to limit the time during which the machine may force them to yield concessions. We would advance wages to compel the consumer to pay for the machine."

Since the foregoing was written it will be noticed that the regular chimney conference has been held at which the workers put forward the demand for a ten cent. advance in wages to be applied to the purchase of the machine. This was done with the knowledge that a recent alliance had been formed between Mr. Libby on one side and Messrs. Macbeth and Evans on the other to operate the machine. Neither Mr. Macbeth nor Mr. Evans would state at the conference that the machine could be purchased, so that before proceeding to press the demand for an advance in wages, it became necessary to ascertain whether the machine was purchaseable.

"Since the adjournment of the conference it has been ascertained from talks to the parties controlling the machine that it can be purchased but we have noticed a disposition to name terms that would put the machine beyond reach. We are, therefore, prompted to advise for the best interests of the chimney department, that the machine should be eliminated if possible. If the machine cannot be eliminated by purchase, then terms for the operation of the machine under union control must be arranged, since we cannot have any house run union in one locality and non-union in another. Factories must be all union or all non-union."

Well, the union got control of the chimney machine and the Macbeth-Evans Co. have been kicking ever since for an increased output.

The union set the moves on all machine chimneys and made the cost of machine chimney correspond with the paste mold and hand made chimney. Under the union rule the machine has about 2 per cent. the best of all other methods of producing chimneys.

The limiting of the output of the machine has been the bone of contention at all past conferences. At the conference held in June this year the owners of the machine were not present. The Macbeth-Evans Co. complained very bitterly that the machine was being discriminated against and declared that the time would come when the workers would be made to suffer for it. They asserted that the union was being used by the small manufacturers to the injury of their company.

This company is now fighting the Glass Workers' Union. It declares it will have nothing to do with the union and asserts that the output of the machine must be unlimited. Its factories at Elwood, Ind., Toledo, Ohio, Pittsburg, Pa., Charleroi, Pa., and Marion, Ind., are shutdown to open up only under those terms and the "open" shop.

The small capitalist is at his trick of 1876: playing the worker against his big rival.

The majority of the glass workers know that if the machine is worked without a limit it will be end of the hand workers and mean the displacement of thousands of workers.

These workers, like those of other trades who are being thrown on the street by the invention and perfection of labor-saving machinery, overlook the fact that they have the power to make this chimney machine, and all other machines, work to their advantage by the intelligent use of the ballot: by voting into the hands of the people who have produced it, i. e., the working class, the machinery of production and exploiting it for use and not for profit as done by the capitalists.

This can only be brought about by the Socialist Labor Party, which is the only party that is absolutely of, by and for the working class and that demands the unconditional surrender by the capitalist class to the producers of the tools of production.

"A strike at the ballot box would be of more benefit than a thousand strikes for a morsel of bread."

The small capitalist is busy just now telling the workers that it will be their undoing if they allow the chimney machine owners to work the machine without limit.

It looks as if the officers of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union is helping the small manufacturer out. Two of these officers, Croke and Rowe, claim to be Socialists, but their action is not in keeping with their assertion. A Socialist knows that it is impossible for Labor to fight the Capitalist with capital and declares so. He further knows that a labor union, whose weapon is nothing but the strike, cannot better the condition of the worker but that the best it can do is to act as a brake on the encroachments of the capitalists and asserts his knowledge. The Socialist knows, above all and proclaims that the place to fight the entire capitalist class is at the ballot box—the place where the capitalists get their power to exploit the Working Class, i. e., grind profits out of Labor. The ballot box is where the Capitalist Class must be fought if the Working Class is to be emancipated from wage slavery.

Croke and Rowe have not lived up to these teachings of Socialism. They have ordered an increase in the assessment of 4 per cent., making it 7 per cent. of the glass workers' earnings. For what purpose was the increased assessment ordered? To fight capital with capital! to carry on a strike that should never have been called as there was absolutely no chance of winning it. The strike referred to was in Washington, Pa., Morgantown, W. Va., Rochester, Pa., and Cumberland, Md. The actions of Croke and Rowe, self-proclaimed Socialists, is in line with the labor fakir Dennis Hayes.

At the Cincinnati convention of the Flint Glass Workers last year, a Declaration of Principles along the lines of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance was adopted. It condemned pure and simple trades unionism and called for political action on the part of the workers—a slap in the face of the American Federation of Labor.

Last November Local No. 64 of the Flint Glass Workers transmitted a proposition to join this very American Federation of Labor and it was sent to the unions to be voted upon without one word from the national officers to the workers that they could not join that scab-herding organization after adopting that Declaration of Principles at the Cincinnati convention. No; the national officers allowed the matter to go to the locals unaccompanied by any explanation, and—it was carried.

Upon application being made to the American Federation of Labor, Gompers and his crew returned the slap given them at the Cincinnati convention by contemptuously rejecting the Flint Glass Workers. Such is the work of the "Socialists," Croke and Rowe.

Fellow workers, the only union that is of any benefit to you is the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, which advocates political action, in conjunction with the strike, by declaring for the Socialist Labor Party. Its basis is the struggle between the capitalist and working classes and cannot be used by one faction of the capitalists against another. Join it, and through it and the vote for the Socialist Labor Party accomplish your emancipation. E. J. D.

Marion, Ind.

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* Some of the workers proposed to reduce the wages on hand made chimneys one-third so as to be able to compete with the machine.

PLATFORM

Adopted at the Eleventh National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, July 1904.

The Socialist Labor Party of America, in convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

We hold that the purpose of government is to secure to every citizen the enjoyment of this right; but taught by experience we hold furthermore that such right is illusory to the majority of the people, to wit, the working class, under the present system of economic inequality that is essentially destructive of THEIR life, THEIR liberty and THEIR happiness.

We hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be controlled by the whole people; but again taught by experience we hold furthermore that the true theory of economics is that the means of production must likewise be owned, operated and controlled by the people in common. Man cannot exercise his right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness without the ownership of the land on and the tool with which to work. Deprived of these, his life, his liberty and his fate fall into the hands of the class that owns those essentials for work and production.

We hold that the existing contradiction between the theory of democratic government and the fact of a despotic economic system—the private ownership of the natural and social opportunities—divides the people into two classes: the Capitalist Class and the Working Class; throws society into the convulsions of the Class Struggle; and perverts government to the exclusive benefit of the Capitalist Class.

Thus labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party raises the banner of revolt, and demands the unconditional surrender of the Capitalist Class.

The time is fast coming when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises, on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations, on the other hand, will have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of America to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them.

And we also call upon all other intelligent citizens to place themselves squarely upon the ground of Working Class interests, and join us in this mighty and noble work of human emancipation, so that we may put summary end to the existing barbarous class conflict by placing the land and all the means of production, transportation and distribution into the hands of the people as a collective body, and substituting the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production industrial war and social disorder—a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

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Devastated Russia

(FROM THE "VORWAE TS" TRANSLATED FOR THE DAILY PEOPLE BY GOTTHOLD OLLENDORFF.)

When the arm of Balmascheff had delivered Russia from the irresponsible and narrow-minded hangman Scipiagin, two courses faced the administration: either to recognize the right of the Russian people to honor and liberty and divide its power with the representatives of the people or to employ its every effort not alone to repress all opposition, but also all intellectual life and every public movement in the empire.

The latter course was chosen. When Plehve at the State Council developed his program for the future, all were astonished; this program indeed was of grand conception. The Secretary of State, whose education had been derived from the political law suits and from the bloody atmosphere of the "third division" (the secret political police) proposed nothing more or less, than to arrest the course of history with the help of the police! To uphold autocracy at any price, by the agency of any means, that was his program and it not alone procured for him the position of the omnipotent secretary of police, but also the superstitious veneration of the undecided and hesitating adherents of absolutism.

In the meantime, for hesitation and doubts, more than enough reasons existed. The fatal historical process had already done its work. Russian capitalism, already grown to strength, like an enchanted giant, gradually commenced to display its powers. It had assembled under its wings millions of proletarians and awakened amongst them the sense of fraternity, of honor and of liberty. The farmer, subjected to corporal punishment in the country, who had trembled before every official, became a man. In the factory he learned to love the book and for the first time became aware that there are lands where human beings are not punished by the whip, where they are not plundered by officials, where human beings are regarded as such and not as beasts, where there is law, Justice and liberty! And the strife for a better future, the faith in the ideas of brotherhood and justice transformed the Russian workingmen into a powerfully growing army, whose standard bore the inscription: Socialism and political liberty.

But also the other classes of Russian society had not remained strangers to this great historical movement. Russian intelligence, emanated in its enormous majority from the people, assumed the heavy burden to enter into the combat for liberty of thought, of conscience, and of speech. Exploiting the most insignificant opportunities, almost succumbing under the terrific pressure of police censure, fighting daily denunciation and treason, Russian authors, savants, lawyers and writers, flung themselves into the political battle and slowly but surely undermined the basic principles of absolutism, nailed to the cross the omnipresent lie and paved the way for a democratic and judicious form of society. The land was covered by a net of secret printing offices, and flooded by millions of political pamphlets and appeals, and the students entered into friendly arrangements with the workingmen for the purpose of peaceable, but still imposing political, public demonstrations. "Down with absolutism" were their red banners inscribed.

But also the country had been heard. Certainly the ruined, famishing farmer, who had been kept remote from any education and enlightenment whatsoever, for a long time was unable to escape the enchanted circle of "the power of darkness", protected on the one side by the clergy and on the other side by the omnipotent and omniscient sub-governor (Zemski Natchalnik). But also against these two pillars of absolutism a powerful opposition had arisen. Against the priests arose sectarianism, especially the religious Socialist "Stunda." Born in the South under the influence of the German colonists, like an immense wave it submerged the North, the East, the West, uniting under its symbol of faith several tens of millions of sectarians and in the name of protestant equality stripped the mercenary priest and an immoral monastic system of spiritual power. Religious Socialism—that is the latest and at the same time the strongest current within Russian sectarianism; it prepares the soil for a purely Socialistic propaganda. It demands political freedom in the name of the highest right of man—the liberty of conscience. But also against the petty despotism of rural authorities and against the usury of the landlord the farmer discovered a weapon—agrarian revolts. Where the workingmen in the cities made use of peaceable strikes, in order to procure their legal demands, the, on a much lower scale standing farmer, resorted to a more simple, elementary means: he answered despotism and exploitation with murder and the ruination of his oppressors.

Even in the purely noble circles of the Russian Zemstwo, soon the conviction had gained ground that without a legal guarantee of personal rights, without a constitution, and without a popular representation, neither an economical nor an intellectual local progress is possible; and that the local self-administration is condemned to a futile and a permanent combat with ignorance and poverty on the one side and an insulting mistrust from above on the other side. Local affairs, connected most intimately with the general condition of the empire, have severely suffered by the ruinous financial system, by police chicanery, by the total insecurity of the private ownership right of land of the rural population. Carried along by the current of historical development, Russian nobility fell from its standpoint of loyal devotion and repeatedly reported to the sovereign regarding the economical ruin, the famine and the complete anarchy reigning at individual localities. This brought about on the one side speeches from the throne in which the Zemstwa and the nobility were positively prohibited to meddle in affairs, not their own and on the other side an extraorfrom the throne in which the Zemstwo and-nobility-opposition, which had firmly resolved to obtain a constitution, even at the price of secret agitation and reprisals towards the government.

Thus were the elements of discontent when Plehve took the position of Secretary with the firm resolution to stifle opposition of any kind.

His train of thought was very simple. Considering the historical course of events and the laws of its development as the worthless invention of idle minds, he saw in society nothing but a mass of individualities, weak and corrupt in their majority, firm and moral only in their minority. The class struggle, the materialist conception of history, appeared to him as fairy tales to frighten children with, but which could be no obstacle to his iron will, leaning on the enormous power of the absolutistic regime. To gain his end he possessed a weapon in which he believed as in an invincible talisman, with which he menaced everything which dared to oppose him. As such a weapon the splendidly organized, almighty and all-embracing police should serve him, supported by all the means and wealth of a country embracing many millions, unified in his own iron fist, recognizing neither divine nor human rights and working according to necessity, in secret or in the open. by trickery and by deceit, with cruelty and assault.

And in justice to the secretary-hangman it must be conceded, that he has understood how to drain the country of all its most corrupt, most criminal elements, and to form them into a police such as the world has never seen before. Indeed, by enormous salaries and the assurance that their activity would remain secret, bankrupt intellectuals of college education entered the service of the hangman, who, also by deceit—but for a short while only—even had induced some Judges of the St. Petersburg courts to enter his employ. To him the until then reputable Lachuntin, in whose veins flows the blood of the Romanoffs sold himself; so also did a whole staff of highly educated rogues—some of whom were former revolutionists, like Zubatow—all splendidly trained for the chase of human prey—surrounded the genial secretary of police and surrendered their honor, their brains and their education for the horrible work of Russia's assassination—of its intellectual life and of its economic development. At the disposition of this staff were millions of the public money, hundreds of thousands of policemen, gendarmes, detectives, correspondents, even foreign Russian diplomats; in Russia as well as as in foreign parts, this organization, which must astonish the world, was created. It is hardly possible that even the Jesuits, when in the zenith of their power, represented such a brilliant combination of intelligence and corruption, deception and crime.

And now this terrible apparatus began its activity and in one regard the calculations of Plehve have proven correct: he succeeded, with the help of terror and insolent deceit, to demoralize large circles of the population to such a degree—he succeeded to so corrupt intelligent and non-intelligent circles, that his times, without exaggeration, may be characterized by the words of the Russian poet "There have been worse, but never viler times." Espionage entered the college rooms and even the very family circle; neither in the open field nor in his own sleeping apartment would the Russian feel safe before the agent of the secret service. Calumny and rumor reached dimensions as never before; denunciation, protected by censure, entered the columns of the newspapers and covered with its poisonous slime all those the police desired to have represented in either ridiculous or disreputable positions. Fathers commenced to denounce their children, the professors their pupils, the priests their church members, manufacturers their workingmen; it was as if a filthy ocean of mendacity, treason and denunciation had broken forth from all the lowest secret places of the human soul and transformed the whole land into an arena for orgies of venality and vice. But the creative genius of the oppressor also did not fall short of active measures. To make an end to the famines in Russia, he invented an excellent means. He isolated the famishing from any touch whatsoever with the rest of the world and ordered silence; with drastic measures he stifled the cry and the moan of the famished and then reported most loyally: "there is no famine," as no cry and no moan of the starving were audible. And indeed, the press had received orders to be silent, the Zemstwo was prevented from assisting the sufferers in any way whatever and not a sound pierced the wall of police which surrounded the population. It seemed as if the silence of death reigned supreme; then came the agrarian revolts. But also then Plehve did not lose his presence of mind. With the knout and with the bayonet he restored silence and drove men into death.

More dangerous adversaries, the workingmen proved for Plehve. Here alone he suffered a complete defeat; his attempt, with the help of Zubatow to introduce a secret organization of police-Socialism, collapsed with a great scandal. Also the transfer of the factory inspection from the department of finance to the department of the interior did not help any. The increase of strikes, of street demonstrations and of the revolutionary press robbed Plehve of his fairest laurels. He was compelled to resort to force. Wholesale executions by shooting and wholesale whippings by nagaikas took place, the prisons were filled to overflowing, daily thousands were banished or exiled, thousands were tortured to death in the penitentiaries, thousands died in the polar deserts of Siberia, in the oozy morasses of Transcaucasia.

Crowned with great success were the attempts of this seducer of the people in the ranks of the intellectuals and of the middle class. He succeeded to besmirch with the disgrace, of, sometimes unintentional, participation in treason and denunciation, many honest but weak people. In their great majority the intellectuals were compelled to squirm and to lie and Plehve's agents cynically exploited this mendacity; in the minds of the students patriotic organizations were formed; in the press the good opinion emanated from Morstol; many liberals (Ovsenjew, Stassabwitsch) lost in a moment the esteem due to them until then on account of their honest, upright life. Whoever could not bear this shame and disgrace went to prison, into exile or fled to foreign parts, the universities became empty, intellectual life ceased, patriotic fawning took the place of science.

But also the Zemstwos (provincial self-administration) did not remain intact. After losing even the shadow of their former independence, after being saturated by spies, after the loss of their right of self-taxation and the greatest part of their functions (popular education, the supply of food to the people in calamities), they not alone had to submit to humiliating investigations by impudent and venal officials, but also to a peculiar purging process, weeding out the so-called "third elements" that is, all the half-ways honest physicians, teachers and statisticians in the service of the self-administrations.

Thus has the system of Plehve spread the widest devastation. All possiblities for the betterment of material well being were annihilated, all possibilities of the development and advancement of the individual were stifled.

The Tyrant has been killed. But only by the downfall of the despotic system that made him possible, the recurrence of all the incredible abominations, of all the torture, under which Russia bleeds, can be prevented.

May tyranny follow the tyrant.

LEITER LIE NAILED

"Shooting by Miners" A Fabrication—S. L. P. Man Causes Truth to Be Known.

(Special Correspondence.)

Du Quoin, Ill., August 22.—The follow- will explain the alleged shooting of "Pittsburg Miners" at Christopher, by "the striking Zeigler miners." It was published in the Du Quoin, Ill., "Evening Call" of the 18th inst., at the request of Comrade W. W. Cox, vice-presidential candidate of the Socialist Labor Party, and myself.

J. M. Francis.

ONLY A DREAM.

Most of the Reports in City Newspapers of Yesterday Were Not True.

The accounts in nearly all the city newspapers yesterday regarding an ambuscade made by the striking miners at Zeigler upon a carload of Pittsburg miners on their way to Leiter's stockade were almost entirely false. The following appeared in the St. Louis Republic yesterday:

"Zeigler, Ill., August 16—A coach loaded with Pittsburg miners under escort of sixteen Zeigler guards, was detached to-day from a southbound I. C. train from St. Louis to Christopher where it was met by the Zeigler switch engine and an additional guard.

"The start had scarcely been made up the branch toward Zeigler when a heavy fire was opened from behind piles of lumber near the track and corners of adjacent houses.

"The guards returned the fire from their positions on the pilot and cab of the engine and front and rear of the coach. The engineer, with an open throttle, drew quickly out of range and the firing ceased.

"Both coaches and engine are badly scarred by the bullets meant for the miners and guards. The lumber yard at Christopher used as a barricade by the attacking party is shot full of holes, but no casualties are admitted although a large crowd had gathered in town and more than 500 shots were exchanged.

"Fifty miners and top laborers were added to the working force at Zeigler by this train. G. H. White, a miner from Scottdale, Pa., was injured by an explosion of gasoline at the bottom of the shaft yesterday and died early this morning in the hospital."

From the testimony of several who were at Christopher when the train passed through on its way to the stockade it is evident that there was no shooting by the union miners whatever. One good authority, is Wm. W. Cox, who is the nominee on Socialist Labor Party ticket for vice-president. Mr. Cox was at Christopher, making a campaign speech to a crowd of the striking miners when the "scabs" came through on their way to Zeigler. He informs us that as the day was very warm, the strikers were in their shirt sleeves and were wholly unarmed. The guards, who numbered about twenty-five and the non-union men which were few in number, changed at Christopher from the Eldorado train to the one bound for Zeigler. The "scabs" were unharmed by the strikers but as the train pulled out for the Leiter stockade the guards let loose a round from their revolvers and rifles into the open air for no reason known other than a desire to make some noise or to tempt the union men to make an attack. However, the train was allowed to go on unharmed, not a shot being fired by the strikers. The bullet marks on the car spoken of in the papers must either have been imaginary and did not exist at all or were made at some other time; at least they were not made by the union men at Christopher. These outragious reports found in the daily newspapers concerning the strike at Zeigler are for the most part entirely false and are founded upon highly exaggerated rumors.

These newspaper accounts no doubt leave the impression with many that it is unsafe to be alive near the headquarters of the "desperate" Zeigler strikers but these men are peaceful and quiet and so far have held out against Leiter in an absolutely fair manner. They expect to convince their former employer that it is impossible to run a mine profitably with unskilled workmen. Mr. Cox had a talk with one of the guards who was on the train Tuesday and he learned that most of the twenty-six guards were Field detectives from Chicago where they have been protecting the non-union meat packers.

On the weight of the evidence of Mr. Cox, an eye witness, and many others it is very probable that some one has prevaricated about the "bloody fray" at Christopher and it gives us pleasure to correct the mistake and vindicate the strikers from any assault whatever.

If you receive a sample copy of this paper it is an invitation to subscribe.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY AGITATION

THE ARREST OF S. L. P. SPEAKERS.

Opposition is both the reflection and the test of a movement's strength and influence. A weak and insignificant movement is allowed to die a natural death, or is used for corrupt purposes, but a strong movement encounters and overcomes opposition at every turn. It is a cause of enmity and the breath of revolutionary life, at one and the same time. The news of the past two weeks from the field of Socialist Labor Party activity should leave no doubt that the Socialist Labor Party is a strong and influential party. No other party, bogus Socialist, or otherwise, meets with opposition—all are permitted to pursue their mission of bamboozling and deluding the working class undisturbed. But from Poughkeepsie, Boston, Troy, Philadelphia, Detroit, Belleville, Ill., and various towns and cities in New Jersey, have come reports of police interference and arrest of Socialist Labor Party speakers, on one pretext or another; while at one meeting in New York city one of the speakers was doused with water from a nearby tenement. For the Socialist Labor Party alone is opposition reserved all along the line. In every instance the S. L. P. fought for the right of free speech with the same virility and effectiveness that it has always done. When it is considered that the Socialist Labor Party is the only party listened to with interest by the working class this campaign, these facts speak volumes as to its strength and influence. It augurs well for future progress and should instill all the stalwarts of the Socialist Labor Party with renewed courage and effort. Where there is no opposition—especially capitalist opposition—there is no movement.

GOOD WORK IN DETROIT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Section Detroit has mapped out a schedule of three open air meetings a week, in different parts of the city, every Saturday night, at the corner of Michigan and Washington avenues; Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, either East, West, or North in the workingmens' district, and Wednesday evening corner Gratiot and Randolph streets. Comrade M. Meyer, Otto Just, A. Moike, O. Sheld and H. Richter will address the meetings.

At the meetings so far held the audiences were large and very attentive, a large amount of leaflets has been distributed and books and papers sold. That the effect of the agitation is felt by the capitalist class and their supporters is shown by the attempt, at two different places, to stop the meetings, by the police, asking for a permit, and claiming the meetings are annoying the neighborhood. The police was informed that the Socialist Labor Party will fight for the right of free speech, and the insistence of the audience to hear the speakers, foiled the attempt to stop the meeting. After they failed in an open way, the police enlisted their agents among the slums who appeared thereafter and tried to raise a disturbance, but they were kept in check.

While they have been foiled so far we may expect that they will try it again, as the election draws closer, therefore every comrade and reader of the party press ought to be present at these meetings and aid in overcoming capitalist opposition.

The Kangs could get no speakers after the police stopped them, because they feared none of their householders would risk his property to bail out a speaker if arrested, and they didn't care to stay in jail.

Their conglomeration of freaks and weaklings are developing fine in this State. Their candidate for governor, Lamb, the great Michigander of "all roads lead to Socialism" fame, congratulated the Democratic candidate on his nomination and invited him and the Republican candidate for a joint canvass of the State. The Detroit local brought charges against him before their State Committee. The same were returned to the local without action, to do what it likes with them, so the innocents got only insult and ridicule for their pains. Will they learn the lesson and profit by this further proof, that they have no organization? The future will tell.

In the meantime let the Arm and Hammer strike hard and fast, to bring the time closer to hand, when S. L. P. ideas and class conscious uncompromising Socialism will dominate the labor movement.

H. R.

Detroit, Mich., August 23.

COX IN SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Comrade W. W. Cox, our candidate for Vice-President, has been here in Southern Illinois with us (Section Du Quoin is the most Southern section we have in Illinois). He arrived on the 11th and departed the morning of the 18th. During his stay the following meetings were held: 11th, Du Quoin; 12th, Pinckneyville (county seat); 13th, Tamaroa; 14th, Elkville; 15th, Christopher, near Zeigler; 17th, Du Quoin.

At these meetings good work was done for our cause, 500 or 600 leaflets and 100 People were distributed, and over 50 pamphlets were sold; The People was given away as samples. Pinckneyville and Elkville and Christopher were new fields, and heard the first lectures of an S. L. P. man. Tamaroa was also practically new. The writer held forth there just one week prior and sold 1 book and got 1 yearly subscriber for The Weekly People. The writer went with Comrade Cox and acted as chairman at all these meetings except the one at Christopher.

We exploited the band, or, in other words, the band drew us a fine crowd on the public square here. When the band marched away we sailed in and captured the crowd.

We weren't in a position to properly advertise Pinckneyville and Elkville, but the meetings there were very good.

After the chairman would outline our position on the political and economic field and the commodity character of Labor, Comrade Cox would prove that position. He would conclude by showing that the remedy was that advocated by the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A., the only true organizations of the working class.

There are some readers of the "Appeal to Nonsense" in these places and some S. P.'ites, but I think Section Du Quoin, in conjunction with plenty of literature, will be able to kill them all out by keeping them well salted with S. L. P. truth. I have selected, at Tamaroa and Pinckneyville, a good man for each place, who says he will push our cause. I think we will be able to organize a section at Tamaroa in the near future.

I intend to protect the seed that has been sown here, all I can, by keeping the weeds well pulled out from among them, i. e., each capitalist speaker that comes in these diggings I will follow and take up his speech and analyze it for the wage slaves.

Yours for the S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A.

J. M. Francis,

Organizer Section Du Quoin.

BRIDGEPORT HUNGARIANS ENTHUSIASTIC FOR S. L. P.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Comrade Baski, of New York, delivered an address in Hungarian at an open-air meeting in the West End, corner Pine street and Hancock avenue. An audience of about 500 was present. There was quite some excitement at times. Baski spoke on "The Difference." The immediate effect of his work was to organize here. Many who heard Baski say they would join a Hungarian branch of the S. L. P. if one was organized here. Comrade Baski will be here again on September 3. Fraternally,

J. Schwartz.

Bridgeport, Conn., August 21.

IS THE CAPITALIST NECESSARY?

To the Daily and Weekly People:—A very successful open-air meeting was held at the corner of 139th street and 8th avenues last Wednesday evening. Comrade Popper acted as chairman. J. J. Kinneally was the first speaker. He outlined the principles of the S. L. P., spoke on the misery of the working class, and the Socialist remedy therefor.

Comrade Santee was the next speaker. A man in the crowd, with a false conception of capital, thought and claimed the capitalist was necessary. When it was shown that capital, but not the capitalist, is necessary, he got excited and tried to interrupt the speaker. Comrade Santee called a policeman and the man left the scene, while Comrade Santee explained to the crowd the difference between capital and capitalist. The 150 men present listened with rapt attention.

Shortly after this incident some one threw water from the adjoining house. Most of it landed on the helmet of the policeman, while Comrade Santee received some on his coatsleeve. 20 pamphlets were sold, one yearly subscription to the Weekly People and two names for three months' trial subscriptions were gotten. About 1,400 leaflets in bundles of four were distributed.

N. Zolinsky.

New York, August 23.

THE USURPATION OF THE REPUBLIC.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The first ward of Hackensack, N. J., woke up last night, after the heavy shower, the occasion being the appearance of a fearless S. L. P. warrior. A very able and impressive address was masterly handled by Comrade Julius Eck of Hoboken, who was sent by the State Executive Committee to hold an open-air meeting in our town.

The speaker called the attention of his hearers to the fact that our Republic, which was instituted in the name of liberty and the pursuit of happiness, has been usurped by a comparatively few individuals, whose object is to enslave the mass of the people and to destroy their happiness. Eloquently depicting the deplorable condition of the working class, who have nothing more than their labor power, he pointed out how they are at the mercy of the capitalist class, which feloniously took possession and control of the means of creating wealth and maintaining life.

Furthermore, the speaker explained how the revolutionized method of production, the ever increasing machinery, has the tendency of displacing the workers by the thousands and causing the result that a hundred men are applying for one job. He continued to prove how the workers are compelled to accept their employers' terms, and at the least dissatisfaction revealed on their part they are told that there are many others ready and willing to become slaves in their stead.

And while Comrade Julius Eck was protesting in the strongest language, with all the moral force of an S. L. P. orator, against the outrages committed by the representatives of the old parties, which have been and still are deceiving the people with false promises and humbug issues; while he was giving voice to the innumerable grievances of the helpless proletarians, he also pointed out the way of redressing them, referring to the collective possession of the machines and all the natural forces needed for our subsistence.

Not one of the audience dared to dispute the statements made by Comrade Julius Eck, although an invitation for questions was repeatedly extended.

After calling attention to the S. L. P. press and literature, the meeting was adjourned until September 4.

Isaac Goldman.

Hackensack, N. J., August 21.

ADMIT S. L. P. POSITION IS CORRECT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I arrived in Troy this a. m., after holding two meetings in Mechanicville Thursday and Friday evenings. I got two subs for the Weekly People, and the names of three sympathizers, leaving some literature with a man for distribution, who is also to get subs for the Weekly People. He said he got a good many for the "Appeal to Reason," but would help along our party. I will turn his name together with the others over to the comrades in Troy, as well as sending them to the secretary of the N. Y. S. E. C. The comrades of Troy are to continue the work in Mechanicville, which place, I believe, can be organized before long.

The comrades of Troy will hold a picnic to-morrow to help raise funds for the campaign.

Let every comrade do his full duty; I never heard so many people admitting our position was the correct one before! Push the fight, comrades, and put an end to our exploitation by the capitalist class.

Fraternally,

W. H. Carroll.

Troy, N. Y., August 20.

AN IDLE TOWN.

Troy, N. Y., August 25.—I arrived in Troy this A. M. after speaking in Hoosick Falls Tuesday and Wednesday evenings. Rain prevented the holding of a meeting Monday. I had large and attentive audiences at both meetings. The town has about 7,000 population and the Wood Machinery Company is the principal industry, employing about 1,200 slaves, who, according to a comrade, are very unhappy just now, for they cannot find their master, the mill being shut down.

"Brother" capital—their partner, according to Andrew Carnegie, and the fellow who is entitled to his share, according to the labor fakirs—is either touring the country in his auto or is at the seashore and mountains. "Partner" labor, in the meantime, can be seen on the street corner, with a hungry look in his eye waiting for his "Brother" and "Partner" to open the gate and allow him to go to work, the latter not realizing that "An idle brain is the Devil's workshop," and that, in the meantime, "Brother" labor might begin to question the business methods of his "Partner."

The part played by the Democrats and Republicans were exposed, without the least objection by any one in the audience, who listened attentively for two hours, from 7.30 to 9.30. Leaflets were eagerly sought. The poor fellows are all "broke," but their earnestness was impressed upon me by the numbers, who said, when stretching out their arms for leaflets: "Say, mister, will you give me two or three? I have a number of friends whom I want to read this argument."

When going to the depot this morning I was greeted by several of these workers, with the remarks of "Good luck," "Hope you'll come again."

Hoosick Falls has more men standing on the street corner than any town I have visited, according to its population. I believe that the S. L. P. will increase its vote there this fall.

Yours for the Revolution!

W. H. Carroll.

REDUCED HOURS

Who Profit From Them, Employer or Employe?—A Case in Point.

In the issue of August 20 of the Weekly People, in an editorial entitled "Reduction of Hours," the statement is made that "the S. L. P. has repeatedly contended that a reduction of hours to be a benefit to the working class must not only be a nominal reduction, but an actual one as well." Permit me to give an illustration which will prove this contention.

At the national convention of the International Printing Pressmens' and Assistants' Union at Cleveland, Ohio, held in June, 1898, it was decided to inaugurate the nine (9) hour day in the printing trades, and the International Typographical Union and the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders sent representatives to said convention to act in conjunction with like representatives from the I. P. P. & A. U.

November 1, 1898, was decided upon as the day when our demand for a nine-hour day was to go into effect. In the meantime a conference was held, and it was thereupon announced that the employers would grant us a half hour reduction at time set and the other half hour on November 1, 1899, with no reduction in wages. Here was nominally a victory for the union man; but wait and see what actually transpired.

In the shop where the writer worked (and I know that the other shops did likewise), after we had our 9½-hour day, a new system of time sheets was introduced, to keep a record of the number of impressions run each day, and all causes for delay had to be specified. In about a month we were instructed to "shift our belts a speed higher." The result was that where we had been printing about 9,000 sheets a day in 10 hours work, we were now printing 10,000 sheets, or, in other words, we were printing 1,000 sheets more in less time.

Some pressmen may say that you can only run certain work at a certain speed, but that theory was exploded, as I will prove at once.

At the time the 9-hour day was to go into effect, the company I worked for offered prizes in the job department to the pressmen and feeders turning out the greatest number of impressions in six months. The first prize was $25 to the pressman and $15 to the feeder; the second $15 to the pressman and $10 to the feeder; the third $10 to the pressman and $5 to the feeder.

We were furnished with books to keep our records of each day's "run," and the office would take our daily time sheet as evidence of work done after the foreman had O. K.'ed both our book and time sheet.

You should have seen the poor slaves start to set a pace that nearly broke their necks to keep up with. The pressmen would hardly wait for the press to stop when a "run" was off before he was taking the form off to "save time" and get the other form on the press. Before the prizes had been offered this was always considered a part of the feeder's work, and the feeder would have raised objections if the pressman would have done it; but now there was a prize to be had besides the "honor" (?) of winning first prize. This condition kept up for over two months, when one day the men woke up and realized what they were doing, and the race for the prizes stopped, AND THEY WERE NEVER PAID for their extra exertion; but the mischief had been done. The men had established a new "average" for a day's "run," and that was 11,000 impressions per day in nine hours. Every pressman and feeder was expected to keep that up, and if they did not they were "taken over the carpet" by the manager. To-day only one man is left of the entire force to tell the tale of the prize race. All others were discharged or forced to resign, because the 9-hour day had given them a victory which consisted in giving the employer 2,000 impressions more in nine hours than in ten.

"Badger."

Milwaukee, Wis.

REDUCED HOURS AND INTENSIFIED LABOR.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Having read the article about reduced hours and intensity of labor, I was reminded about the process that we stonecutters have to pass through. I started here on a job with twenty men. These were increased to thirty, when of a sudden three men were laid off. The purpose was to make the men aware of the fact that they should work more, or be laid off. They understood it that way, and worked more vigorously. But this did not suffice, and when our number reached forty-five, again five free ctizens of the United States got the liberty to take their tools and look for some other job. Now if you come to our shop and you ask us something, do not expect to get an answer; we have no time to speak. Each must watch his next co-worker, in order not to get behind him. And then above all, as you know, "our" interests are mutual, and the more money the contractor makes, the more houses he can build. As a wise stonecutter remarked a few months ago in the "Stonecutter's Journal": "Even smoking is not allowed during working hours."

A Kicker.

Brooklyn, N. Y., August 23.

TRADE UNION ATTITUDE

OF THE

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

Adopted at the Eleventh Annual Convention, 1904.

As the navel string, designed to supply nourishment to the foetus, at times threatens its life, and, if left alone, actually throttles the child, so the bulk of what is called the Trades Union Movement of America—typified by Samuel Gompers, his lieutenants on the Hanna-Cleveland Civic Federation, and their American Federation of Labor in general—surely originating in a natural navel string intended to nourish, promote and accomplish the emancipation of the working class, now threatens to throttle the Labor Movement, and as such has become what the capitalist "Wall Street Journal" triumphantly greeted it with—"One of the strongest obstacles in this country to Socialism."

The Trades Union is a breath of the class struggle, and as such its mission is to resist the encroachments of the capitalist class, drill the working class in the theoretic understanding of its class interests, solidify it for the accomplishment of its emancipation, and prepare the organized form of the Socialist Republic. The said Gompers-type of Unionism brings about exactly the reverse of each of these requirements.

So far from drilling the working class in the theoretic understanding of its interests, Gompers Unionism befogs the workingman's intellect with capitalist economics, and it hounds Socialist or working class economics out of its camp under the false pretence that such economic teachings are "politics", and that they "divide the working class."

So far from solidifying the working class, Gompers Unionism keeps the workers hopelessly divided. By means of a perverse system of Chinese Walls of high initiation fees, high dues, restriction of apprentices and other guild devices intended to keep out members, and keep the jobs to itself, Gompers Unionism splits the working class into two camps that rend each other for jobs. And, with the effrontery and arrogance of the old guilds, Gompers Unionism claims "sacredness" for itself while it adds insult to injury by denouncing its compulsory adversaries as "scabs."

So far from resisting the encroachments of the capitalist class, Gompers Unionism acts as a "parachute" to the downward course of Labor's conditions, rendering the decline insensible and even seeking to conceal it. Even the doctored Census records a decline in earnings; the statistics of labor's "accidents" and mortality, imperfect though they are, read like the reports of murderous battles; and proverb wisdom, ever the reflex of wide observation, discloses the general condition of our working class in the ghastly maxim: "If a workingman has reached 40 years, take him out and shoot him; he is too worn-out to be of service, and too poor to take care of himself."

So far, accordingly, from preparing the organized form of the Socialist Republic, Gompers Unionism is a prop of capitalist society; it is a wheel in the machinery of capitalism; it is essentially the revamped guild of capitalism in the days of capitalist infancy; it is a job-Trust—and as such, is no part of the Labor Movement.

True to its guild character and capitalist spirit, Gompers Unionism is seen to foment racial animosities; it is seen resoluting in favor of the wars in which the nation's ruling class sacrifices the working class in pursuit of the giddy interests of the capitalist class; it turns itself into advertising agencies for competing employers; it is seen a plastic tool in the hands of stock-jobbers, ready to help "bull" or "bear" the stock of a corporation by the stoppage or the initiation of a strike, as the case may be;—and so to the end of its guild-capitalist track.

In Europe, such organizations exist in Russia, brought together by the industry of the Russian Police, or in England, where, as in America, the union navel string of the Labor Movement preceded the advent of Socialism. They are virtually unknown, or are known only as "conflagrations under control" in France or in Germany, where the Socialist Movement had the lead, and where, as happened in Germany, the higher tone of Socialism broke up the abortion, at times with cudgels, when it put in its appearance in the shape of the Hirsch-Dunker unions. Accordingly, to claim for such organizations that they come under the category of the bodies that the Internationl Socialist Congresses of Brussels, Zurich and London pronounced "a necessity in the struggle that makes for the emancipation of the working class", is an act of mixed knavery and stupidity that does credit to the beneficiaries of Gompers Unionism who dominate the so-called Socialist, alias Social Democratic party; and the act is exclusively one of knavery, when, again quoting those Congresses, the aforesaid beneficiaries declare it to be "the duty of all wage earners to join the unions of their trade"—unions, that, as stated above, the bulk of the wage earners cannot join without they were to break through the doors with axes, and over the prostrate bodies of those selfsame Socialist, alias Social Democratic Gompers unionists.

By the light of these facts we renew the Party's declarations, made in 1896 and 1900, in congratulation of the birth of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. And we urgently impress upon the members of the Socialist Labor Party and all sympathizers the necessity of ceaseless propaganda in the interest of that body; and we expect of them that they will join the Local Mixed or Trade Alliances which may now exist in their several localities, and do all that lies in their power to organize such Alliances where none now exist, to the end that the working class of the land may be correctly organized on the economic field, and the structure of the Socialist Republic may rise unhampered by the crumbling influences of the Gompers form of unionism, thus ending once and for all time such disgraceful happenings as have taken place on the field of Labor in this country under the guidance of the Gompers form of unionism—happenings which are calculated to strengthen the arm of the capitalist class in its work of Coolieizing the working class of the land, as has been instanced on numberless occasions both on the part of the A. F. of L. and that caricature of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, the American Labor Union, the conduct of which has resulted in the present Colorado outrages upon the working class.

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Owing to the limitations of this office, correspondents are requested to keep a copy of their articles, and not to expect them to be returned. Consequently, no stamps should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191
In 1902	53,763

We have limbs like our masters;—our hearts are as large as theirs;—they are tens, we are thousands.
—Eugene Sue.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY NOMINATIONS.

For President:
CHARLES HUNTER CORREGAN
Printer
SYRACUSE, NEW YORK.
For Vice-President:
WILLIAM WESLEY COX
Miner
COLLINSVILLE, ILLINOIS.

MILLERANDISM REPUDIATED.

On another page will be found Comrade De Leon's masterly account of the Amsterdam International Congress. Every true Socialist will rejoice over the great fact proclaimed therein, viz., the essential condemnation of the Kautsky resolution. This is virtually a repudiation of Millerandism—a defeat for the infamous policy of opportunism which has worked so much harm in the Socialist world, and which, in this country especially, was made to protect every act of working class betrayal perpetrated. No wonder Hillquit, the representative of the Hearstian-Single Tax "Socialist," alias Social Democratic party, spoke in defense of the resolution! Without it his "party" is without a defense for its traitorous acts against the working class.

Henceforth a turn for the better may be expected in the Socialist movement of the world. The atmosphere has been greatly cleared, and the road to uncompromising Socialism rid of a mighty obstacle.

A REPUBLICAN ARSENAL FOR SOCIALISM.

The Republican campaign text book is not issued to promote Socialism. It makes no claim of showing how labor is robbed of four-fifths of its products. Nor does it pretend to demonstrate how the cost of subsistence determines wages. Despite this, however, the Republican campaign text book aids the one, and does the other to perfection.

First, this repository of wisdom for Republican campaign purposes only, gives the gross value of manufactures in the manufacturing section of the country (the New England and Middle States, Maryland, District of Columbia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin), in 1900, as $10,021,718,461. The SALARIES and wages of 4,437,714 employes are set down at $2,194,936,683. This, in round figures, is 22 per cent. of the total gross value.

Second, this accumulation of profundity for Republican inveiglement of the unwary voter, gives the gross value of manufactures in the outlying agricultural states, in 1900, as $2,988,318,053. The SALARIES and wages of 1,273,917 employes are set down at $536,471,656. This, in round figures, is 18 per cent. of the total gross value.

Third, this well of statistics undefiled by Republican mercenary motives, gives the gross value of the average product in the manufacturing section of the country in 1900, as $2,258.31. The average SALARY and wage, is, therefore, $494.61. The gross value of the average product in the agricultural states is $2,345.77; the average SALARY and wage $421.11.

If the high salaries of trust presidents, superintendents, etc., are eliminated, it will easily be seen that, according to the Republican campaign text book, in the manufacturing section labor is robbed of four-fifths of its products. If the same process is applied to the agricultural states, the robbery will be found to be fully five per cent. greater!

Again, a comparison will show that, whereas, labor produces more proportionately in the agricultural states than in the manufacturing section, it receives less. This is due to newer establishments and machinery; and a more favorable location near the supply of raw material and FOOD. The first create greater productivity, the second a cheaper cost of subsistence and, consequently lower wages. No wonder, the Republican party's motto is "Plant the Factory Beside the Farm!"

To sum up: The Republican campaign text book has performed great services for Socialism. The book is an arsenal of facts in support of two of Socialism's most sailent contentions. The Republicans printed better than they knew.

POLITICAL APATHY.

Outside of the public meetings held by the Socialist Labor Party, the political situation is strikingly apathetic. There is a notable lack of enthusiasm over the candidates nominated. The "issues" embodied in the platforms on which they stand, fail to awaken general interest or even arouse partisan feeling. For a presidential year, with its customary intense excitement and acrimonious discussion, this is astonishing. Much speculation as to the cause is, consequently, rife. There can be no doubt that the decision of Democratic and Republican managers, in favor of a quiet and concentrated campaign, has much to do with it. With the leading candidates both at home making no speeches, with a determination to "whoop it up" in October only, a unique campaign is bound to be the result in a very great measure. But other causes are also at work. There is a settled conviction in the minds of the unclass-conscious workingmen that the campaign is a cut and dried one. "Whichever way we vote, whether for Parker or Roosevelt, the trusts win—so why enthuse?" is the way they reason. To the Socialist this estimate of the political situation has one feature of much value. It recognizes the mutual identity of capitalist parties. It recognizes that the dominant parties stand for the dominant class, truths which Socialism has long striven to inculcate. This recognition affords an opportunity—it clears the way for Socialist agitation and should, accordingly, be utilized to spread the Socialist idea. With the spread of the Socialist idea these workingmen would realize that, since the capitalist parties do not represent their interests it is within their power to create a party that will. The working class is the state. Only by its vote and support do parties and governments exist. Impress on the working class these truths and apathy will give way to irrepressible activity.

Socialists! On with the work of the Socialist Labor Party! The working class is prepared to listen. Don't neglect the opportunity! Do your duty! Agitate, educate and organize!

THE HEINOUS "WAR LORD".

"The World" has published a two column record of Roosevelt's hideous and and heinous "war lord" utterances. None can read this record without being appalled at its calloused brutality and lack of humanitarianism. Its perusal leaves the conviction that a good service has been done humanity; but it also produces the feeling that the service is incomplete. The names of the Democrats now supporting Parker, the anti-war lord, who endorsed those utterances during the Spanish-American war, should also be published the scores of prominent Democrats now supporting Parker, who approved of commercial expansion, which made the heinous and hideous Roosevelt a necessity, should be named as sustaining that record. It will not suffice to hold a Roosevelt responsible for a system of which he is only the heartless mouthpiece. All those who favor the conditions which produce the "war lord" must likewise be condemned. The Pulitzers, the Clevelands, and all the men now lined behind Parker, who supported Roosevelt, and applauded his utterances, when they promoted capitalist interests, must suffer with him. Any other view would be illogical, unjust and politic, in the debased sense of the word. Roosevelt, the "war lord," is unspeakable; but his Parker supporters possess no virtues that entitle them to exclusion from the same class

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Experience is said to be a costly teacher; but the experience of the deported men of Cripple Creek, who have sent petitions to the President without result, seems to be lost on their successors, for the latter are going through the same formalities with the same waste of energy and time. Petitions to Roosevelt only tend to show how thoroughly he disregards everything of an anti-capitalist nature. In this respect only, are they of value.

From England come accounts of great distress in the cotton industry. Canada is shutting down railroad shops and steel plants. In this country "curtailment" continues. Still some workingmen believe that the "hard times" are due to the Presidential election!

THE MEN BEHIND THE CANDIDATES.

The Democratic newspapers delight in trying to dispel the general political apathy by depicting J. Pierpont Morgan as the man behind Roosevelt. The great trust promoter is cartooned in the act of muzzling the great "war lord of the Western Hemisphere," and converting him into a plain hundrum conservative, too dignified and reserved to break even a formality. The great man of Wall Street is also shown passing the word to his colleagues to contribute to the war chest of the "war lord" in order that he may lead the victorious hosts up the White House hill, as he did up the hill of San Juan! No doubt, these Democratic portrayals of "the man behind" are truthful, so far as Roosevelt is concerned; but they are monstrous frauds in so far as they intimate that Parker is not a trust or a Wall Street favorite. Why, the idea is so ridiculous that it can invoke nothing but laughter and, possibly, some indignation at the thought of the unscrupulous use to which it is put. The trusts are with Parker more than they are against him! Look at this brief list of the men behind Parker. There is, to begin at the top, August Belmont, the men most influential in securing Parker's nomination. He is the American representative of the Rothschilds, a director in scores of banks, trust companies and railway corporations, and the head of the company controlling the elevated railroads and subway in New York City. Next comes Daniel Lamont, Vice-President of the Northern Pacific Road, and a director in twenty-four steamship, banking and railroad corporations, and the lieutenant of James J. Hill, the Northwestern Railroad magnate and creator of the Northern Securities Company. Following him is Colonel Guffey, "the largest individual coal owner in the United States," with millions invested in gold and silver mines, in natural gas and in oil. He is an ally of Rockefeller, and controlled the Pennsylvania delegation at the Democratic national convention, swinging its vote to Parker. Others worthy of mention are Ex-Senator James Smith, Jr., of New Jersey, banker, manufacturer of leather, and receiver of the shipbuilding trust, capitalist and multi-millionaire; Peabody, railroad director and member of the American Beet Sugar Company (Beet Sugar trust); De Lancey Nicoll, counsel for the gas monopoly in New York; Cord Meyer, whose refining company was one of the organizers and original members of the Sugar trust; John E. Parsons, Sugar trust lawyer; Pat McCarren, legislative agent of Sugar trust; John R. McLean, Washington Street railway owner, and William F. Sheehan, Parker's intimate friend, director and counsel for certain very powerful capitalist interests in New York. There isn't much anti-trust in that list, especially considering that the gentlemen therein named have the backing and indorsement of capitalists of all shades, at home and abroad! Parker, as an anti-trust candidate—it is to laugh. Between him and Roosevelt there is the same distinction that exists between two rotten apples: it beats the devil to find out which is the worse.

IS THERE A TRADE UNION CRISIS IMPENDING?

Consternation has seized the leaders of the Gompers' type of trades unionism. Despite the unprecedented growth of this unionism in recent years, the savage, many-sided onslaughts of the Manufacturers' and Anti-Boycott Associations, aided by the Citizens' Alliance, are filling them with forebodings and questionings. Total annihilation and the re-enactment of old conspiracy laws are what they fear, and "Is a crisis impending?" is what they ask.

This consternation lacks an understanding of the conditions favoring the growth of the Gompers' type of trades unionism in recent years and operating against it at present. The result is an inability to see aught but darkness for it in the future.

The ultra-capitalist class promoted the growth of the Gompers' type of trades unionism in recent years. Led by the late Mark Hanna, who saw the necessity of keeping the working class in line while a commercial conquest was made of the world, this class formed an alliance with the "labor leaders", the Gomperses, Mitchells, Keefes, et al. The result was the Civic Federation and the various agreements recognizing the Gompers' type of unionism and compelling non-unionists to join it. It was under the patronage and policy of the Civic Federation, aided by the "prosperity" due to the successful European invasion of American capitalism, that the Gompers' type of unionism reached its greatest figures.

This alliance between the ultra-capitalist class and "my labor lieutenants", as Hanna termed Gompers and his fellow-fakirs, was detrimental to those manufacturers who are neither large nor small capitalists. It created labor conditions that placed them at an economic disadvantage with the ultra-capitalist competitors. This [illegible]ed them to organize the Manufacturers' Association. It was no miracle that their President, D. M. Parry, first became famous through his attacks on Hanna and the Civic Federation. Nor is it an accident that today the official organ of that body shields the Gompers' type of trades unionism from Parry's attacks.

Following the Manufacturers' Association came the Citizens' Alliance and the American Anti-Boycott Association, all of which now work together, having practically the same end and aim.

These anti-labor union organizations thrive because of peculiar conditions. "Prosperity" made the Civic Federation necessary and successful. Depression makes the Manufacturers' Association and its allies also necessary and successful. Compelled by competition to reduce wages, they are enabled to do so by the thousands rendered unemployed through the curtailments, shut downs, etc., now so prevalent. It is this change of economic conditions that enables the Manufacturers' Association and its allies, to succeed in their forceful policy. Industrial depression is always a favorable time for a war against labor. Then the misfortune of the working class is the capitalists' opportunity.

But wait until conditions are reversed once more! Wait until "prosperity" again lessens the number of the unemployed! Then will the war policy, perforce, be relegated to the rear! Then will the diplomatic policy again triumph! Once more will the "labor leaders" and the ultra-capitalists be seen cheek-by-jowl, misleading and exploiting the working class by means of the very organizations that are presumably formed to render such things impossible!

There is a crisis for the Gompers' type of trades unions! Such unions are only strong when conditions and the capitalists favor them. Built on capitalist principle they suffer shipwreck whenever capitalism does. And they will come off the rocks when Capitalism is again successfully floated, to once more entrap the workers.

The true unionist—the unionist of, for, and by the working class, the Socialist unionist—recognizes these facts and is governed accordingly.

The labor problem is an economic problem. It is not a race, a sex, or a color problem. When, therefore, the Chicago strike leaders asked Booker T. Washington to lecture on "Should Negroes be Strike Breakers?" he could have consistently asked, "Should White Men be Strike Breakers?" Striking is not confined to white men; nor is strike breaking to negroes. The conflicting interests of capital and labor force these things on both races. Consequently, every workingman should endeavor to keep the damnable race prejudices out of the labor movement. Labor of all kinds, whether male or female, white or black, must rise or fall together.

The request of the Chicago strike leaders to Booker T. Washington is remarkable for its naivete. The A. F. of L., to which they belong, discourages negroes from joining. Now, when these ostracized negroes prove themselves economic factors, these A. F. of L. leaders crawl on their belly to the leader of the negroes, and request him to call them off! 'Twould be be better, by far, if they would call off their own idiotic discrimination and make the negro a part of the labor movement. Then and only then can they justly appeal to him for help during their battles.

Labor Day draws near, but there is no Labor Day enthusiasm apparent. Labor is "getting wise" on the fakirs misleading it.

The endeavors of the Democrats and Republicans to prove themselves "anti-trust" would have more weight if the trust magnates weren't so conspicuous in both camps.

The Democratic campaign committee is going to issue 15,000,000 tons of printed matter. It looks as if there was a good deal of truth in the statement that the committee has more money to spend than it knows what to do with.

The announcement that China will get no help in preserving neutrality from the Powers means that the Powers stand ready to avail themselves of her difficulties, the moment the opportunity is offered.

Who is boosting the Populist compaign—Hearst or the Republicans, or both? The Yellow Journal and the Sun have both developed a great interest in it.

The Bank Clerks' convention at St. Louis will do just what the bankers will expect it to. For servility, the bank clerk is to be commended.

Lipton is going to send over Shamrock IV. And still there are men who claim that advertising doesn't pay!

Prize puzzle:—Who is more pro-capitalist, Parker or Roosevelt?

THE BUILDING TRADES' CHARGES AGAINST EMPLOYERS.

What is the matter with the labor misleaders of the building trades of this city? In their efforts to free Weinseimer from the charge of extortion, they have set up the argument that the employers could be prosecuted for alleged conspiracy to restrain trade by entering into agreements with unions whereby the masters' association prifits over outside contractors. Not only do they set up the argument but they submit evidence to prove it! They have thus shown that their "unionism" is a unionism that promotes the interests of certain capitalists, instead of those of the working class. At first glance, it appears inconceivable that these labor misleaders should take such action. Such action plays right into the hands of the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, both of whom stand for unionism in the interests of the working class as against "unionism" in favor of the capitalist. The matter, however, is easily explained on the principle that when thieves fall out and retaliation becomes the order of the day, honest men get their dues. A clearer case than that established by the building trades labor misleaders of this city, in favor of the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A., could not be found.

A PARALLEL CASE.

The Socialist Labor Party opposes the Gompers' type of trades unionism in the interests of the capitalist class, and pronounces itself in favor of trades unionism by, for and of the working class. This attitude on trades unions has won for the Socialist Labor Party the epithets, "union wrecker" and "enemy of the working class." These epithets recall a quotation from Karl Marx, regarding machinery. Says Marx:

"Any employment of machinery, except by capital, is, to the bourgeois economist, an impossibility. Exploitation of the workingman by the machine is, therefore, with him, identical with exploitation of the machine by the workingman. Whosoever, therefore, exposes the real state of things in the capitalist employment of machinery is against its employment in any way, and is an enemy of social progress. Exactly the reasoning of the celebrated Bill Sykes. 'Gentlemen of the Jury—No doubt the throat of this commercial traveler has been cut; but that is not my fault; it is the fault of the knife. Must we for such a temporary inconvenience abolish the use of the knife? If you abolish the knife you hurl us back into barbarism.'"

One, after reading the above, can imagine Marx sizing up the position of the S. L. P. in these words:

"Any unionism except by Gompers, is, to his capitalist upholders and dupes, an impossibility. Exploitation of workingmen by 'the union' is, therefore, with them identical with exploitation of the union by the workingmen. Whosoever exposes the real state of things in the capitalist employment of unionism is against its employment in any way, and is a 'union wrecker,' 'an enemy of the working class,' and of social progress. Exactly the reasoning of the celebrated Bill Sykes, etc."

Marx, in reasoning thusly, would reason in the manner usual with him: correctly and soundly. He would, with his superb dialectics, establish a parallel case in every particular.

SETTLING STRIKES, A LA MEXICO.

The "New York Commercial" publishes the following under the heading, "Settling A Mexican Strike":

"A friend of Dr. Frank J. Toussant of Milwaukee, who spends a good deal of his time in Mexico, has just returned from a visit out there and quotes the doctor as having chatted most interestingly on several occasions on industrial conditions in Mexico. One peculiar thing that he narrated had to do with strikes—and employers and employed alike will be interested in it.

"Recently the men down at Heupac in Sonora, urged on by a number of labor agitators, formulated a protest against their hours of work and their wages and threatened to go out on a strike if their demands were not complied with. The operators scarcely had time to look over the demands made by the men when word came from the government in Mexico City to arrest the agitators immediately. Those who hailed from the States were unceremoniously deported and the Mexican miners who had been led by these unionizers went back to their work—or, to speak more properly, they continued their work, as they had not yet quit work."

This is an improvement over the Colorado method of settling strikes. In Colorado, strikes are treated as rebellions after they are inaugurated; in Mexico, before. The difference is so great that there is little wonder for the evident relish with which this Mexican tale is told by the "Commercial". How it would like to introduce the Mexican method here!

THE WASTES OF CAPITALISM.

The statistics of manufactures in Massachusetts for 1903 show that the average proportion of business done was 70.25 per cent. of the full productive capacity of the establishments represented. This little bit of information is of vast importance. It is an index of the waste that accrues under capitalism. Only 7-10ths of the machinery of production is used, because the full productive capacity would yield no profit to the capitalist class owning and controlling the machinery of production. Wealth is not produced to feed, clothe and house the poverty-stricken because it would not "pay" the capitalists to do so.

Under Socialism, with its production for social use by means of social capital, this waste will be obviated. All the forces of production, including the idle machinery and the idle men (who are more numerous than idle machines) will be set to work producing the wealth which is essential to well-being and progress. Where now, owing to the dog-in-the-manger capitalists, the efforts of men are pinched and restrained for lack of material foundations and aids, under the wealth productivity of Socialism, they will blossom into fruitful fruition and increased happiness for all. Leisure, education, science, art—all the requirements and faculties of well-rounded man—will be capable of greater and grander individual and social development. The saving of the wastes of Capitalism will insure the prosperity of the race under Socialism.

The effects of environment on character have often been illustrated. A woman, writing in a contemporary on the growing harshness of voice in New York City, says:

"Of course, this sad fact is chiefly due to elevated trains and electric surface cars. It was bad enough in the days of horse cars and rumbling 'buses, uniting to make the noise of a great city. But now, with three or four lines of thunder ten or twelve miles long and eternally striking with the hammer of Thor; and then, on the surface, ten thousand small thunders accompanied by all the din of Chinese gongs—how can anybody expect voices to be low and sweet?

"The street voice is absolutely useless unless heard above the voice of the machines. And so, people talk themselves purple in the face and raw in the throat. They strain their vocal cords; they get hoarse, and stay hoarse."

The hustle and intensity of life under capitalism has the same effect on character. It is getting harsh and will stay harsh, until Socialism alters the environment.

Jean Juares, the French Republican "Socialist," whose Millerand-Rosseau coup has just been repudiated by the Amsterdam International Congress, is characterized by The Volkszeitung, the organ and controller of the "Socialist," alias Social Democratic party, fuser with capitalist parties and voter for armories for capitalist militia, as "the right kind of a "Socialist." "Birds of a feather flock together," "Like attracts like," etc., etc.

The strike leaders who claimed a victory on the action of the City of Chicago, in preventing the packers from lodging non-unionists in their plants, reckoned without the judicial hosts of the capitalists. These can always be relied upon to decide against the working class in all matters of vital importance to the capitalist class

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The General Secretary of the United Garment Workers Union, at the Buffalo convention, reported receipts for the year $179,833 and disbursements $198,240. The garment workers believe in "fighting capital with capital". They have a great deal of "capital" left, after paying all disbursements.

The introduction of steamboats to house strike breakers, and the dispossessing of unionists on strike, by the packers, should not fail to bring home to the meat strikers, the economic power of the capitalist class. It controls the worker outside as well as inside the shop—everywhere!

A New York capitalist has added fourteen Pittsburg stores to his chain of stores. How the small one-store keeper must envy him! He lies awake nights wondering how he can keep one store, much less a chain of them!

The depression is reported to have cut the income of the Central Foundry Company. The workingmen whose income has been cut, owing to the same cause, have been heard from before.

Cotton "over-production" is reported from Spain. The disease is prevalent in other industries and countries as well. Socialism is the only thing that will stamp it out.

UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN — Socialists would make decidedly more progress if they would do a certain thing.

UNCLE SAM—Which?

B. J.—They should define accurately the Co-operative Commonwealth.

U. S.—How define?

B. J.—They should describe accurately how things will be instituted, the organization of society, how the various wheels will look and how they will operate. Do you catch on?

U. S.—Guess I do.

B. J.—You agree?

U. S.—Let's see. You know all about Columbus, don't you?

B. J.—I know some; he discovered America.

U. S—Do you know, too, that he went from court to court, from country to country, stating his conclusion that by traveling westward he would strike land?

B. J.—Exactly.

U. S.—Was he believed by all who heard him?

B. J.—No, indeed; he had a hard time of it to make people understand the soundness of his views.

U. S.—Now, imagine if some smarty like yourself had drawn him aside and whispered confidentally to him: "Columbus, you are not making any great headway in convincing people. You would make decidedly more progress if you would draw up a map of the land that you say lies westward; point out exactly how the coast looks; point out where the mountains rise and how high; the lakes, the rivers, the plains, the highlands. If you did that people would soon be converted.' How do you imagine Columbus would have looked upon that friendly adviser?

B. J.—He must have looked upon him as anyone does at a donkey braying.

U. S.—Correct, and why?

B. J.—Why? Because it was suggesting an impossibility.

U. S.—And so is you suggestion. Columbus reasoned that, the world being round, if you traveled westward you were bound to reach land, though the exact shape of the land could not be described. Likewise, the Socialist. He reasons that the system of the ownership must tally with the system of operation of the tools of production. When the tools were so small that each individual could operate them, they were owned individually, i. e., privately. Now they have become so gigantic that they neither can be nor are operated individually; they are operated collectively, consequently they must be owned——

B. J.—As collectively as they are operated!

U. S.—As the whole nation now collectively operates its land and capital, so should and will the whole nation, and not a set of individuals, be the owners thereof. The Socialist was foolish if he went a step further than to show what is coming and why. Like Columbus, he says the Co-operative Commonwealth lies ahead of us, and, like Columbus, who never attempted to give the details of the land, the Socialists will refuse to palm off dreams for facts.

B. J.—I see.

U. S.—But look you here. Between the Socialist and Columbus there is this difference. Europe could have gone on without the discovery of America; but civilization cannot go on without the Co-operative Commonwealth. That Socialist would be wasting his time who did not concentrate all his efforts in the endeavor to demonstrate that Socialism is inevitable if society is not to suffer shipwreck, and no sensible man wants or needs further information on the subject than the broad outline of the public ownership of all that is needed for producing the necessities of life. Leave the Socialists alone. They know just what they are about.

The question, "Is there a crisis impending"? still continues to worry the Gompers' misleaders of labor. They regard the present status of unionism as critical. It always is, in "hard times." "Unionism" of their brand is only useful to the capitalists in "good times."

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

CORRESPONDENCE

[CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BESIDE THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.]

MILWAUKEE SOCIAL DEMOCRATS' DILEMMA.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In the matter of the right of way for the Milwaukee Railway Co. our local Social Democrats are up against what is for THEM a rather hard nut to crack. The general public are in favor of giving the right of way. The S. D. P.'s would like to be against, but are afraid to lose votes, and they are thus a prey to conflicting emotions, constantly confronted by the momentous question: "Shall we? or Shall we not?" Their Central Committee instructed the S. D. P. Aldermen to vote against, but two of them have deviated from their instructions, one (Melms) by offering an amendment to the bill limiting the time for which the right of way is to be given to twenty-five years, while the other (Heath) wants that the city be paid for the right of way.

As the result, there is trouble brewing in the S. D. P. camp. R.

Milwaukee, Wis., August 20.

THE WORKING CLASS KNOWS WHEN TO LAUGH.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—On Sunday afternoon, August 14, Comrade Henry Jager arrived in this city on a tour for the Socialist Labor Party. As street meetings are not allowed on Sundays, no meeting could be held on that day. On Monday evening, however, Comrade Jager and myself went down town, and seeing, as I expected to, enough of a crowd at the Eagle bulletin board at Sixth and Penn streets, we decided to hold forth at that corner. We arrived there at 7.30 p. m., and at once opened up. Comrade Jager then addressed an audience that varied from one to over two hundred and fifty people.

We distributed about two hundred leaflets, all of which were given out by myself with the request that no one should take any unless they would read them, and not throw them away. We also sold several pamphlets from the speaker's box, and not less than eight or ten Weekly People to the audience.

At the conclusion of his address, Comrade Jager asked for questions, expecting, of course, that if any one found fault with what was said or with the Socialist Labor Party, they would make known their objections by asking questions. No question being asked, Jager further encouraged the audience to do so. Finally one of the members of the "Socialist" party ventured the statement that we were a thing of the past. To this the audience gave a laugh. No further questions were put, so we started to sell literature.

By this time some one of the "Socialist" party had gone to their headquarters (which is about a stone's throw from where we held forth) and reported that Comrade Jager accused the "Socialist" party of fusion in Massachusetts, and their three leading local speakers arrived. Leffler (the one who last October demanded proof regarding Lieutenant Williams and got it), one of the three, offered to bet that it was not so that their party had fused in Massachusetts. He was promptly told that that was not the accusation that has been made, but that the bet would be taken up if made on what was quoted from the "Worker." This he (Leffler) would not do, claiming that "he was told," etc., and went into the crowd calling out that our literature did not have the union label on it. By this time two other S. P.'s got after Comrade Jager, with the result that a debate was arranged to be held on Tuesday evening, August 16, but as no hall could be secured, Comrade Jager left the city in the afternoon.

Comrade Jager had the headquarters of the Proletarian League offered to him (which, the undersigned was informed, held about fifty people), but refused it. The significance of this statement is apparent when we consider that the S. P. could easily pack the hall, excluding outsiders entirely.

Some one passed the word around that Comrade Jager in his address called all the members of the S. P. "scabs," which is a down right fabrication of the truth. By all this the readers of The People can judge how hard they were hit.

Now for Leffler's truthful statement concerning the union label, a statement that we do not fear, especially so since we know, and have the proof to back it up, that they (the S. P.'s) justify us in not using it. An instance is "The Union Sentinel, published in the interest of Organized Labor and the cause of Socialism," their local organ, and the official organ of the Federated Trades Council and affiliated unions. This "organ," under date of October 24, 1903, contains the following article:

"HOW THEY GET IT BACK.

"The financial papers show that the advance in wages conceded by a number of the railroads during the last year have been more than offset by an increase in the freight rates and by an increase in the amount of freight hauled per man employed—the one meaning an increase in the cost of living, the other an increase in the intensity of labor for the railway workers. The capitalists always know how to reimburse themselves after their much vaunted fits of 'generosity.'—The Worker."

This applies to all union wage increases, whether secured by the label or otherwise. Now what does this mean? It means, if anything that we not only are justified in not using the label of the union they have in mind, but it also shows their duplicity, seeing that they know that the union that they uphold is powerless to help the working class to better its condition. And when we couple this argument with their slogan, "Join the union of your craft," we must come to the conclusion that they want the wage slaves to uphold—to pay dues into—what their own argument implies to be a helpless labor union. In other words, they urge the wage workers to buy a useless article,—as if the wage workers had money to throw away. In the face of all this they indirectly admit that they are puller-ins for capitalism and are themselves dupers.

Silas Hinkel.

Reading, Pa., August 28.

HONORED ?—ENSLAVED !

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The following appeared in the Philadelphia "Record" of August 21:

"VETERAN WORKMAN HONORED.

"Saw Grinder Completes Half-Century of Service at Disston Plant.

"George Kostenbader of No. 2545 North Second street, yesterday completed a half-century of activity as a grinder at Disstons Tacony saw works, and the event was made the occasion for giving the veteran workman a reception which will be long remembered. When the whistle blew at noon he was surrounded by his friends and escorted to a hall adjacent to the headquarters of Engine Company No. 38. There he was congratulated upon all sides and presented with a number of valuable articles by the Disston employes. Refreshments were served and speechmaking filled in the remainder of the afternoon.

"Kostenbader was only eighteen years of age when he came to this country from Germany, a half-century ago. He at once went to work as a saw grinder at the old Disston plant, Front and Laurel streets, despite the warnings as to the danger of that occupation. He is still hale and hearty, however, with no idea of retiring from his daily task at the grindstone."

This clipping shows in what contempt the working class is held by the capitalist class, its press and its penny-line lickspittle reporters. George Kostenbader, the wage slave of the Disston family for fifty years, at the age of three score and ten, has not laid by sufficient to end his days in rest and peace, but must continue to eke out his existence at the daily grind for a pittance, at the grindstone of the Disston family while the sons and daughters of the Disstons are idling their time away in the mountains, at the sea shore or in Europe; and when the fiftieth anniversary of his slavery occurs, his companions in slavery celebrate it by giving him and themselves some refreshments and a few tawdry presents out of their meager wages: and then to think of the magnanimity of the Disstons and their factory bosses, to allow this to occur "when the whistle blew at noon."

If on the morrow this faithful slave were to be found torn and bleeding at his post by the bursting of a grindstone which had been speeded beyond the limit of its strength, is there a member of the working class who believes that any of the Disston family would shed a tear over the fate of their faithful slave?

The Republican and Democratic parties exist for the purpose of making it possible for the Disstons and the rest of their class to live in luxury and idleness on the unpaid labor of the Kostenbaders and other toiling slaves of the working class. Reader, spurn them, they are the enemies of the working class.

Support the Socialist Labor Party on the political field, and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance on the economic field and their press, the Daily and Weekly People, class conscious, clear and clean, the striking arm of the working class, and the product of its brain; a thorn in the side of the capitalist class that will in the end prove their undoing.

Vote for Corregan and Cox, the candidates of the Socialist Labor Party, and strike a blow for the abolition of wage slavery.

D. C. Wismer.

North Wales, Pa., August 21.

TORONTO ATTACKS THE CITADEL OF CAPITALISM.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Section Toronto opened her battery on the citadel of Capitalism last Saturday night at the corner of Tecumseth and Queen streets, and for about three hours the speakers held the rapt attention of the audience. The writer opened the meeting, stating the object, and then introduced Comrade Martin.

Martin, on taking the stand, told the crowd to pay attention to what he and the rest of the speakers had to say. They would soon find out that the S. L. P. dealt only in facts that could be proven to the satisfaction of all present. The speaker then showed how labor was bought and sold on the labor market like every other commodity, its price, wages, being governed by the same law that governs other commodities, i. e., supply and demand. He next made clear how machinery was displacing the skilled workers who had served from four to seven years at a trade, and how the capitalist class, for the sake of more profits, was putting the women and children to work at the machine, while the ablebodied and willing men had to tramp the highways and byways looking for employment.

The speaker, before leaving the platform, called for questions. One workingman asked why it was that the S. L. P. is a workingman's party and yet is opposed to the trades union? Martin answered that the S. L. P. was not opposed to trades unions organized on class lines, such as the S. T. & L. A., but is working hand in hand with such a union. Then he explained how the rank and file of the pure and simple unions were mislead by a crew of labor fakirs who knew only too well that the condition of the workers could not be bettered by the strike and the boycott, but used the rank and file as voting cattle in the interest of the capitalist politicians, thereby nursing themselves into a nice government job, a la Glockling and O. Donohue. The crowd accepted the explanation with eyes and ears wide open, as did the questioner.

Comrade Warner next took the stand and dealt with the class struggle that is raging in society to-day, showing, by illustrations, how the working class produces all the wealth and owns none, while the capitalists who produce none yet own everything, even to the very means of our existence.

Just here two policemen came up and stated that they did not want to break up our meeting, but told us that an old man and his wife were lying very sick upstairs over the corner store, and asked us to move to any other place we liked. The chairman announced to the crowd, who heard what the police had said, that we would move down to the next corner. We picked up our lamp, stand and leaflets and marched down to the corner of Markham and Queen streets, and there held forth. Comrade Warner then resumed his talk and dealt with a number of phases of the social question.

Comrade Reid next dealt with some of the issues that the capitalist class try to befuddle the minds of the workers with, such as prohibition, tariff, etc., and how the workers drank it all in by reading the capitalist privately-owned press. He closed asking the workers to subscribe to or purchase a copy of the Weekly People if they wanted to learn the cause of their misery, and to join the S. L. P. and help enlighten the rest of the working class, so that on election day they will know how to vote for themselves and overthrow the system that keeps them in wage slavery.

Fourteen pamphlets and thirty Peoples were sold. This is not as good as it might be, but if all the sections were doing just that much, would it not hasten the day of our emancipation by spreading the gospel of revolutionary Socialism as taught by the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A.?

Come, comrades, be like the Knights of old, only mount the soap box instead of the steed. Pick up your bundle of Peoples and leaflets in place of the lance and carry the banner of the S. L. P. with the Arm and Hammer into the throng of wage slaves who are waiting the coming of their savior: Socialism.

Chas. A. V. Kemp.

Toronto, Canada, August 21.

WHERE THE PEOPLE IS FOUND.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I have been without The People for some time for the reason that I give all my papers away as soon as I read them, and failed to keep the address. I found an old paper in a miner's cabin, and then came the rub. My master (Capitalism) needs so much of what I produce that at times I am without money. However, I am putting forth my best efforts to satisfy the priesthood of the golden calf, also boosting political evolution along as opportunity presents itself.

There are a few industrious souls like myself scattered through the mountains, doing a shift when they can.

J. W. Latimer.

Peanut, Trinity County, Cal., Aug. 16.

OFFICERSHIP IN PURE AND SIMPLE UNIONS.

I.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I believe the Constitution should not attempt arbitrarily to regulate the individual action of members in so mechanical a manner. We are engaged in a class struggle, and appeal to the higher elements of man to secure economic freedom. The pure and simple union is the most potent enemy in our pathway. It holds its members in mental captivity. No one worthy of membership in our party will join and pay dues to support the enemy, unless compelled to do so; much less hold office. If, however, some of our members are made prisoners of war, they will have to adjust themselves to the regulations of their captivity; hence an arbitrary law is wrong in principle and may work disadvantageously to the party. This clause should be cut out.

Oscar Freer.

Columbus, O., August 16.

II.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In taking medicine there is such is thing as taking too much and curing yourself too well. In standing up straight you are liable to stand too straight and topple backwards. We should avoid this. I belong to a pure and simple union, not out of choice, but from compulsion. The by-laws of this union make it obligatory under a fine of $1.00 to act on a sick committee within twenty-four hours of notification. The fine is levied without question. Now, I stand for anything which will keep the membership of the S. L. P. away from the pure and simple union, but this is clearly a case of "too much." However, if there are other comrades who think otherwise they have certainly the right to do that and I will be satisfied as far as this goes, providing that these comrades will also stand for the fines which the fakirs will levy frequently, and with the greatest of pleasure, upon yours truly.

Julius Eck.

Hoboken, August 16.

III.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—As to the attitude of the S. L. P. on office jobs in pure and simple unions, I, for one, would like to cut out all meddling and exclude all pure and simple union members from the S. L. P. It is wrong to take any sentimental stand in favor of any individuals, for the S. L. P. must, sooner or later, adopt clear-cut tactics on this question. Why wait? Furthermore, such exclusion would give them cause for resigning from such unions or fighting it out. If there is any revolutionary spirit in them they will know where they belong. I think all such members ought to know that the S. T. & L. A. is waiting for them. If such members cannot understand this, then let Gompers and his understrappers ride on them for another century. Nothing whatever should hamper the S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A. in shaping their revolutionary tactics on the working class battlefield, and for emancipation from wage slavery.

John Hokanson.

Newark, August 17.

TO THE SECTIONS OF THE S. L. P., STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

Greeting:—You are hereby called upon to complete the State ticket, by nominating a senator and judge of probate in your respective senatorial district. You should also nominate representatives for the State legislature, if you so desire, and inform us as soon as possible as to the number of ballots you need and if you wish that the S. E. C. shall furnish the representative ballots.

The nominations are to be in the hands of the undersigned not later than September 30, 1904.

The campaign is now on and in full swing. The sections and members-at-large should at once begin an active campaign in the interest of the party press, and also purchase leaflets and pamphlets for distribution and sale at the meetings which may be held.

The prepaid subscription cards should not be forgotten. There is a good opportunity now to sell them at open air meetings and start a house to house canvass.

Comrades, roll up your sleeves, and increase the S. L. P. vote in this State for Corregan and Cox.

For the Connecticut S. E. C.

A. Gierginsky, Secretary,
136 Governor Street.

Hartford, Conn., August 17.

DETROIT AGITATION MEETINGS.

Section Detroit, Mich., will hold outdoor agitation meetings every Saturday, beginning at 8 p. m., at the corner of Michigan and Washington avenues.

SUICIDE AND INSANITY

The Various Attempts To Account For Them Considered—Socialism's Explanation.

Statistics from a capitalist source, recently published in this paper, show that suicide, which is a result of mental disease, is alarmingly on the increase, especially among the working class. There is no doubt about it. Collect the records from the daily papers and a year's list will appall you. But this increase in self-destruction is not to be wondered at, because its cause, mental disease, is far more prevelant than ever before. How is it to be accounted for?

Some nine or ten years ago, when the increase in insanity called forth much comment, a physician advised the government that "the apparent increase of insanity in the United States is due to the fact that not so many cases went on record a generation ago as are now reported." This, though sounding plausible, did not account for the increase of insanity then, any more than do the reasons given by the capitalist mouthpieces account for the increase in suicides to-day. With the growth of population a proportionate increase in mental diseases might be expected, but the figures show that the proportion is much greater than at any previous time. The cases which go on record are generally the most violent ones. Take the hundreds of murders committed annually in this country, it is no exaggeration to say that the majority of them are done by insane people, none of whom had ever been in custody. The evidence will generally show that the mania developed suddenly and was the result of nervous and mental conditions. The late Dr. Hammond found that "the wealthy are not so liable to insanity as the lower orders." Wealth and condition conceal some cases of insanity, and even among the poor there are hundreds of "harmless" insane, who are cared for at home.

Even the capitalist press recognizes that the increase of insanity is an ugly manifestation under their boasted social system. One paper points out that the "foreigners" coming here are not fitted for the change to the strenuous life of American cities, and are therefore unfit. This is an unwitting acknowledgment that the exacting toil, the filth, foul air, and general squalor surrounding the life of the American workman crush out those who cannot adapt themselves to such conditions. Needless to say, the capitalist apologists do not go to the root of the matter, and when we consider that modern journalism (yellow, white or other color), stands for the defence of the present system, it would not be policy for it to reveal the real causes that underlie the spread of insanity or any other evil of the capitalist system. It remains for the Socialist press—the press of the Socialist Labor Party—to deal with the subject truthfully.

In the olden time in this country suicide and insanity were comparatively rare. Women in very isolated localities, like on the Western plains, were perhaps the readiest victims. This was due principally to the loneliness of their lives. At that time insanity and suicide were especially rare among mechanics. They of course had their joys and sorrows, setbacks and all that, but on the whole they lived freer, easier and more healthy lives than do the workers of to-day. They were not so "civilized" as now, but this does not speak well for "civilization," for as Dr. Hammond says: "Insanity is assuredly more common among civilized than uncivilized nations."

Let us take the character of the work of the earlier period, for instance, and contrast its effects on the mental and physical being of the toiler, as compared with the like effects upon him of the work of to-day. The hand worker had both bodily and intellectual activity called into play by the varied operations necessary to fashion an article. He gloried in his skill, ingenuity and strength. He worked in the open air, or in small shops through which pure air freely circulated. To-day, with machine production, his labor has not been lightened, it has been deprived of all interest to the toiler, who is but an automaton, doing but one thing and controlled by the machine. The endless routine of drudgery at high tension exhausts the nervous system, already injured by dust laden atmosphere, deafening noise and high temperature, not to mention the dread of danger to life and limb continually haunts the machine tender.

The old-timer owned his tools and his production, and was, in so far as he could be, a free man. If he worked for another, he was that other's equal, and intolerance he seldom stood for. The worker of to-day owns nothing but his power to work, which he must sell in order to live. The machinery required in modern production is so costly that few workmen now dream of ever being their "own boss." The machinery is so gigantic, that even though by some miracle a workman should come to own it, he could not operate it alone, and would have to exploit others; so that while one individual might be benefited the mass remain as before.

The "free" workman of to-day is called from his bed in the morning by the shriek of the factory whistle, and its screech regulates his hours until he crawls back to rest again at night. Instead of being equal with his employer the latter is an absolute despot over him. Hunger, which he cannot satisfy without permitting himself to be exploited, is the lash that keeps him down, while his movements are regulated with a barrack discipline enforced by fines. If the worker resents such persecution it is only to seek the same treatment elsewhere.

In the old time the American workman had plain, simple, wholesome food in plenty, with good digestion to wait on appetite. In this day of high prices the worker must eat such offal as liver and other animal scraps, or embalmed beef, or canned goods chemically preserved to resist decay—and digestion. What with all these things, and the weak digestive powers that modern conditions engender, small wonder that so many workers have vitiated blood by reason of which the mental faculties may be, and generally are, seriously damaged. But the awful horror, the most frightful experience that unhinges the reason of the worker is when out of work he walks the streets vainly looking for a job to the accompaniment of his children's cry for bread.

In contrasting things of to-day with the things of the past, we have no desire to bring back the past or even glorify it. What we are striving to do by the comparison is to show that no matter what the press, the pulpit and the professors may say about the wonderful progress of this age, the workers have not participated in the benefits. Doubtless all three of the agencies mentioned would cry out: "Save your money! The insanity you talk so much about is caused by rum!" No doubt alcohol plays a part, but it is not the primary cause. The primary cause, as already pointed out, is the physical and nervous exhaustion that present day methods of production and conditions of life inflict upon the workers. It is these conditions that bring the craving for stimulation, and alcohol gives the poor victims a momentary agreeable mental excitement and temporary but false strength. Under the proper conditions and amid agreeable surroundings which make for health, craving for stimulants is unknown.

Don't worry, control yourself say doctors, preachers and journalists; but the disordered organs hear it not and continue to send morbid impressions to the brain. No matter how much care one may strive to give his physical health, without proper food and agreeable conditions little can be accomplished.

When we calmly consider the conditions under which we live to-day our only conclusion must be, that so long as these conditions prevail, not only insanity, with resulting suicide and murder must increase, but also all the other evils produced by capitalism. There is but one remedy, the overthrow of the capitalist class from economic and political power, and the inauguration of Socialism—a social system under which the workers collectively shall own the means and instruments of production, and shall operate for their own use, instead of as now for the profit of the useless capitalist class. Then the workers will cease to live and die in poverty and misery; cease life-long suffering from disease brought on by overwork and insufficient nourishment. Then with ample food, clothing, and shelter, with time for leisure and enjoyment, the race will thrive and develop to undreamed-of perfection.

J. H.

MONA CONNOLLY.

Died, August 5, Mona, eldest daughter of James and Lillie Connolly, late of Dublin, Ireland. The death at the early age of thirteen years and four months was the result of burns sustained in the house of a friend in Dublin to whom she had gone to bid farewell. She only survived the lamentable accident twenty-four hours, and died on the day she was to have sailed to join her father in America.

Her grief-stricken parents thank their many friends for condolences received, and ask all to accept this the only intimation possible.

James Connolly,
Lillie Connolly.
96 Ingalls Avenue, Troy, N. Y.

If you receive a sample copy of this paper it is an invitation to subscribe. Subscription price: 50 cents per year; 25 cents for six months. Address Weekly People, 2-6 New Reade street, New York City.

LETTER-BOX

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

I. G., NEW YORK CITY—Your S.D.P. opponent is certainly amusing when he calls the Daily People's statement regarding Ben Hanford's appearance on the platform at the Cooper Union Populist notification meeting, a "Daily People lie." Doesn't he know by this time that so many of the "Daily People lies" regarding his party have been proven truths, upon investigation by doubting Thomases, that his compatriots feel sorely distressed in consequence? Is he capable of reasoning? Why should not "Ben" Hanford, the vice-presidential candidate of a party with a Hearstian platform, appear on the platform of a Populist notification meeting that is held under the auspices of Hearstian Democrats? Is there anything improbable or inconsistent about that? Hanford was on that platform with Wilshire. Reliable persons who know him well, so that there could not possibly have been a case of mistaken identity, saw him there.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—Information is desired from San Francisco on the average wages per week of a machinist in Germany, German money.

A. M'G. LANSING, MICH.—Your communication, with enclosures, leaves us somewhat at sea. Be more explicit and definite. We will be pleased to publish matter from Lansing of general working class interest.

S. S., NEW YORK CITY—The Socialist Labor Party is the older party. It entered the political field in 1890, ten years before the Socialist party was formed at the famous Indianapolis "unity" conference.

Certainly. Do you believe that a system like Socialism, intent on saving waste and labor, would retain unnecessary labor? Why, it is because they do away with unnecessary labor, that Socialism applauds the trusts.

T. J. T., KANSAS CITY, MO.—Sometimes thieves "squeal" in order to force their pals to terms. This appears to be the case with the writer of those magazine articles. There is no frenzy about that financing; it's cold-blooded plunder, often repeated. Other matters have prevented our limited forces from doing the articles justice. Why not write them up yourself? Your contribution would be welcome.

C. A. V. K., TORONTO, CAN.—Reports of meetings reflect the activity of the movement. In so far as they include significant questions and incidents they also reflect the attitude of the working class toward Socialism. They are, in a measure, the pulse of the movement. Continue sending them.

J. S., BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—Write to the Connecticut S. E. C. for speakers.

P. P., NEW HAVEN, CONN.; A. O., NEW YORK CITY; T. A., COLUMBUS, O.; O. B., DETROIT, MICH.; A. O. G., WHEATLAND, CAL.; A. M., NEW LONDON, CONN.—Matter received.

CLEVELAND, ATTENTION!

All comrades who have petition lists for our party ticket in hands, are urgently called upon to gather the number of signatures they have pledged as quick as possible.

Remember, comrades, there is a great amount of other campaign work waiting for us, which cannot be commenced until the necessary number of signatures are gathered. The sooner we get through with this work, the more time will we have for real agitation as systematic distribution of literature, more effective work for the party press, more meetings, etc.

Sunday, September 4, at 3 p. m., Section Cleveland will hold an important business meeting at Section Hall, 356 Ontario street, top floor (Germ.-American Bank Building). The comrades should make it a special duty to be present and bring their friends. Organizer.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS, GERMAN PARTY ORGAN.

Sections and correspondents will please take notice that the city authorities have changed the name of Champlain street to COLUMBUS street. The number has remained the same: 193. All correspondence should therefore from now on be addressed:

Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung, 193 Columbus street, Cleveland, O.

CLEVELAND OPEN-AIR AGITATION.

Until further notice, Section Cleveland, S. L. P., will hold open-air meetings as follows: Every Saturday night at 8 o'clock on Public Square; every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock at corner of Champlain and Ontario streets. Members and sympathizers are urgently requested to attend these meetings promptly.

FOREST CITY ALLIANCE.

Forest City Alliance, L. A. 342, S. T. & L. A., Cleveland, O., will meet Wednesday, September 7, at 8 p. m., at the Volksfreund office, corner Seneca and Columbus streets (formerly Champlain street), third floor, entrance from Columbus street. It is expected that all members without exception will be present. Comrades of the S. L. P. are requested to become members of the Local.

Rich. Koeppel, Secretary.

SECTION MESA COUNTY OFFICERS.

The following officers were elected by Section Mesa County, Colo., for the ensuing term:

S. B. Hutchinson, Grand Junction, organizer; J. A. Cannell, recording secretary; M. H. Jones, financial secretary; J. U. Billings, literary agent; Grand Junction; J. Gesburg, J. U. Billings and M. Sanders, auditing committee.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—National Secretary, P. O. Box 880, London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY, 2-6 New Reade street, New York City (The Party's literary agency.)

Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Regular meeting held on August 26, at 2-6 New Reade street. John J. Kinneally in the chair. Absent without excuse, Klein and Hammer; with excuse, Walsh. The financial report showed receipts, $121.48; expenditures, $82.31.

Communications:—From Section Hartford, Conn., relative to shifting loan certificates that had matured at that end and promising that they would be taken care of. From Louisville, Ky., reporting successful agitation and asking about speakers. From N. J. S. E. C., requesting that fifty due stamps, withheld by former organizer of Section Hoboken, since expelled, be replaced by the N. E. C., which was ordered. From Kansas City, Mo., inquiring about St. Louis resignations and reporting that the section is in good shape and working. From Los Angeles, Cal., about financial report rendered to the national convention, promising support for the Press Security League and reporting good work in the State. From Cleveland, Ohio, a letter by the S. E. C. of Ohio, reporting good and successful work done by Organizer F. A. Bohn and enclosing an application for charter for a section formed at Hollister, Ohio. From F. A. Bohn, himself, a letter, dated Hamilton, Ohio, giving brief review of work done in several places and pointing out interesting developments in the "Socialist" party in that State. From Basin, Mont., a letter from B. H. Williams, inquiring how to obtain membership in the party, followed by another letter containing application card. All questions having been answered satisfactorily, the application was granted and the member ordered placed on the roll. From Colorado S. E. C., reporting election of Dr. H. S. Aley as secretary of the S. E. C., the contemplated putting of a canvasser into the field and speaking of the work mapped out for the campaign; also inquiring about communications sent to The People. From Salt Lake City, Utah, a report giving complete history of the section. From B. Reinstein, Buffalo, an encouraging preliminary report of his recent trip through the State of New York, giving addresses of sympathizers who will aid in the distribution of literature and other party work, an outline of the work done while on the road at street meetings, section meetings and the distribution of leaflets at factory gates; also reporting measures taken at Buffalo to raise funds for the campaign by securing weekly pledges in fixed amounts from members and sympathizers. From Providence, R. I., relative to an Italian paper "Ragione Nouva," which is taking an S. L. P. position and is published by an Italian organization of Socialists who want to attach themselves to Section Providence. From Little Rock, Ark., a letter from a sympathizer, promising to work for the Weekly People and in every way help along the party's work. From Comrade W. W. Cox, a letter written in Chicago on his way to Wisconsin, giving a review of the work and prospects in Illinois and stating that he is now going to go through Wisconsin and Minnesota. Several letters from Henry Jager as to his agitation in the State of Pennsylvania, reporting particularly the work at Scranton, where a section will be formed. From Newark, N. J., on matters of Press Security League and asking for speakers.

The secretary reported that while most State Committees and sections had settled in full or in part for the Amsterdam Congress assessment, the State Committees of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Maryland had made no returns whatever up to date. He was instructed to urge settlement.

The members of the N. E. C. who are members of N. A. F. committee were instructed to call a meeting of that committee, at an early date, in order to take in hand preliminary arrangements so as to enable said committee to proceed with the work of raising funds as reported to the national convention, as soon as election is over.

A number of other communications were received from other points, most of them reporting good work and manifesting a spirit of hopefulness indicative of the fact that the position of the S. L. P. is beginning to be ever better understood and appreciated by the working class.

Application for charter from Hollister, Ohio, was granted.

Edward C. Schmidt,
Recording Secretary.

CALL FOR GENERAL VOTE.

To the Sections of the S. L. P.

Greeting:—The Sections of the S. L. P. are herewith called upon to have their members take a general vote, first, upon the constitution as adopted by the last National Convention, and, second, upon the several other matters which will be submitted on a separate voting blank. Since the vote on the constitution comprises such a large number of questions as to make it practically impossible to go through them at any one meeting, we supply these in sufficient number to give each member a copy which he can take home and go through at leisure, familiarize himself with the matter and come to the meeting prepared to cast his vote. The other points to be voted on, such as the platform, trades union resolution, the election of Editor and National Secretary, etc., are more easily handled. The platform and the trades union resolution are to be found in every issue of The People, and are therefore at hand when the vote is to be taken. In view of the great bulk of matter submitted, the time within which the vote is to be taken has been set so as to give ample opportunity for discussion at several meetings if so desired. The vote shall close on Wednesday, November 9, 1904, on or before which date all reports must be in the hands of the undersigned.

Questions.

1. Platform.—Shall the platform adopted at the National Convention of 1904 be adopted? (See platform in every issue of The People.)
2. Trades-Union Resolution.—Shall the Trades-Union Resolution adopted at the National Convention of 1904 be adopted? (See said resolution in every issue of The People.)
3. Seat of National Executive Committee.—Shall New York be the seat of the National Executive Committee?
4. On Audit of Financial Books.—Shall Section New York elect an Auditing Committee of five members to audit all the books of the Party for the past four years and deliver its report to the incoming National Executive Committee when it convenes in January, 1905?
5. Shall Daniel De Leon be the Editor of The Daily People?
6. Shall Henry Kuhn be the National Secretary of the Party?

For the National Executive Committee, S. L. P.

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

STATE COMMITTEES AND SECTIONS, ATTENTION!

The matter for the general vote on the new constitution and other matters adopted at the last national convention, has been mailed on August 19 and 20 to all S. E. C.'s, isolated sections and to members-at-large. Secretaries of State Executive Committees will please forward to their respective sections.

For the National Executive Committee, S. L. P.

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

THE DAILY PEOPLE HOMESTRETCH FUND.

UNDER THIS HEAD WILL BE PUBLISHED ALL DONATIONS MADE FOR THE LAST FINAL EFFORT TO CLEAR UP THE BALANCE OF THE DEBT ON THE DAILY PEOPLE PRINTING PLANT. THAT BALANCE, ON NOVEMBER 15, WAS $4,643, PLUS INTEREST. WATCH AND SEE HOW THE FIGURES OF THE "HOMESTRETCH FUND" GET UP TO IT.

Previously acknowledged	$4,024.05
E Rouner, San Jose, Cal.	1.00
Militiaman, Tarrytown, N. Y. .	.25
O. Myers, Wayzata, Minn.	1.00
B. Frankford, Minneapolis, Minn.	1.00
Section Detroit, Mich.	5.00
S. Cohen, Cleveland, Ohio.	2.00
Section Cleveland, O., unclaimed commissions on Weekly subs	.50
Section Minneapolis, Minn., per Riel	.75
J. Yates, Buffalo, N. Y.	1.00
H. Waldman, Buffalo, N. Y. ..	.50
B. Reinstein, Buffalo, N. Y. ..	.25
E. R. Spencer, Roanoke, Va. Loan certificate	20.00
Section Monroe County, N. Y. .	3.00
Mrs. Haldron, City	.50
A. Sailor, Seattle, Wash.	2.00
C. Tobin, Attelboro, Mass.	.50
John Mueller, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.25
T. Weilding, Butler, Pa.	1.00
Total	$4,665.55

Note:—Through a typographical error in list of August 7, J. Weinberger, Schenectady, N. Y., was credited for $1.00, instead of $1.50. The total, however, was correct.

SPECIAL FUND.

(As per circular letter Sept. 3, 1901.)

Previously acknowledged	$8,888.25
Per Socialist, West 165th Street, City; J. P., $2.00; J. J. M., $3.00; G. P., $1.00 ...	6.00
Eighteenth Assembly District, New York City -	.76
S. Winauer, City	1.00
W. Reisinberg, City	1.00
C. Ruby, Rochester, N. Y.	1.00
C. A. Luedecke, Rochester, N. Y.	13.00
Total	$8,911.01

CALL FOR NATIONAL CAMPAIGN FUND.

To the Members, Friends and Sympathizers of the Socialist Labor Party.

Greeting:—The National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party has been held, its National Ticket has been placed in the field and the National Campaign, with all its possibilities for constructive work in behalf of our cause, is now before us.

To successfully conduct war, the sinews of war are required; and to successfully conduct a campaign, with the political arena of the nation for a battle field, also requires means—and large means at that—in order to reach the many thousands of working class voters that must be made acquainted with what the Socialist Labor Party has to say to them. Speakers must be sent out, literature must be distributed, meetings arranged, halls hired, in short, money must be expended if the message of the S. L. P. is to be carried to the working class of the land.

The field of this campaign looks to be singularly free from confusing issues. Due to a combination of circumstances known to us all, the currency question which in the past led astray so many workingmen with but a partial understanding of their interests, has been practically eliminated from the field and now the capitalist identity of what may fittingly be called the Democratic-Republican party—always obvious to the Socialist—now stands out so glaringly that even the most superficial, aye, even the most thoughtless of the working class, are bound to almost fall over it. They are bound, when comparing the two, to ask themselves: "Where is the difference?" to which the answer inevitably must be: "There is no difference!"—unless it be the difference between the Republican habit of bullpenning and thumb-stringing the working class a la Idaho and Colorado, and the Democratic habit of shooting the working class into submission a la Buffalo and Chicago.

The Democratic party, purged of the labor-misleading, middle-class demagoguery of Bryanism, now stands in a position where the "most solid interests of the country" flock to the Parker standard; so deceptive is the duplication that the late Marcus A. Hanna, were he still with us, might be puzzled to know on which side to line up.

There is further opposed to the S. L. P., and to every sense of decency as well, that abortion which parades under and besmirches the name of Socialism—the "Socialist," alias "Social Democratic," party, the logical heir to defunct Bryanism and equally logical aspirant to incipient Hearstism. An outpost of the political forces of capitalism, doing picket duty for the capitalist class in conjunction with its labor fakir allies, a barrier and an obstacle to the revolutionary movement of the American working class, the S. L. P., must fight this abortion and surmount this barrier at all cost. There can be no clear pathway for the forces of the Social Revolution until this ulcer has been removed from the body of the American Labor Movement.

There is work ahead for the S. L. P., work that must be done sooner or later, and now is the time and opportunity to do a goodly portion of it. All of you who are one with us in aim and purpose, whether in the party organization or out of it, fall to now and contribute your share in keeping with your means. Hold up the hands of the Socialist Labor Party—the only hope of America's proletariat—in this hour of golden hour of opportunity and enable it to do that which must be done. Call upon those you know to be with us, arouse those still asleep and let every penny that can be gotten for S. L. P. propaganda find its way into the campaign fund of the S. L. P.

"The emancipation of the workers must be the work of the working class itself," from which follows that the campaigns of the working class must be fought with the pennies of the working class.

Send all contributions (all of which will be acknowledged in this paper) to the National Secretary of the Socialist Labor Party, and address same to

HENRY KUHN,
2-6 New Reade street, Box 1576,
New York City.

G. E. B., S. T. AND L. A.

Regular meeting of the General Executive Board, S. T. and L. A., held Thursday evening, August 11, at 2, 4 and 6 New Reade street.

Meeting called to order at 8.30 p. m. August Gilhaus, elected chairman.

Members present: Olsen, French, Kinneally, Gilhaus and Crawford. Absent: Barthel and Alazzone, without excuse.

Minutes of previous meeting read and adopted. Financial reports of General Secretary and Treasurer received and filed.

General Secretary reported on agitation work being carried on by locals attached to D. A. 4 of New Jersey and D. A. 49, of New York. The Ladies Garment Workers of the East Side had been organized to the number of two or three hundred and a mass meeting had been arranged for Saturday evening on the East Side for the Pressers of the trade. Speakers had been procured to speak in English, Jewish, and Italian. Action: the work of D. A.'s 4 and 49 endorsed and the General Secretary was instructed to take charge of the mass meeting Saturday evening and address the meeting in English.

Communications: One from L. A. 356, Braddock, Pa., with quarterly report and mileage tax. From L. A. 399, Buffalo, N. Y., with a report of election of officers. From Organizer of D. A. 19, on work of organization. From Treasurer of D. A. 19, with order for due stamps, Secretary, attended to same. From L. A. 408, Canton, Ohio, with a report on the good work being done in Canton and vicinity by S. L. P. State organizer Bohn. Good results are expected from the various meetings held both for the S. T. and L. A. as well as the S. L. P. L. A. 408 also sent in their mileage tax. From Secretary Burgholz of D. A. 4, on agitation work being done in Newark, N. J. From Organizer of Section Passaic County, N. J. asking if speakers could be procured for them. Action: Secretary directed to comply with the request for speakers if possible. From L. A. 152, New Bedford, Mass., with donation to the General Organizer's Fund and an order for due stamps, also requesting that organizer be sent down to New Bedford and vicinity for a week or longer. Action: Secretary directed to write to Rhode Island and procure if possible some comrade to go to New Bedford and Fall River, Mass. From L. A. 140, N. Y., with a report of an increased membership and donation to organizer's fund. From P. C., Kalamazoo, Mich., donation to organizer's fund. From L. A. 325, Los Angeles, Cal., with a donation to General Organizer's Fund. From J. Ray, Philadelphia, Pa., making application as a member-at-large. Action: Application received and accepted. From W. W. Cox, Collensville, Ill., S. L. P. candidate for vice President, who is now touring the State of Illinois, expressing great confidence in the future of the S. T. and L. A., the members of the working class being anxious to learn the doctrines of the Alliance. Comrade Cox also sends in his application for membership-at-large. Action: accepted.

D. A. 49 presented an application for a charter for the Amalgamated Ladies Garment Workers of New York City. Action: Charter granted.

After various other questions and motions were disposed of, meeting adjourned.

John J. Kinneally, Gen Sec'y,
Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance.

NEW YORK OPEN AIR MEETINGS.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2nd, 8 P. M.

3d Assembly District—Thompson and Bleeker streets. Speakers: Quinlan, P. Walsh and R. Downs.

4th Assembly District—Jefferson and Monroe streets. Speakers, I. Friedman, I. Schaefer and C. Chaiken.

30th Assembly District—N. W. corner of 84th street and 2nd avenue. Speakers: T. Haupt, E. Hendrichs, S. Moskowitz.

31st Assembly District—N. E. corner of 114th street and Madison avenue. Chairman, A. Zimmerman. Speakers: H. A. Santee and J. Eck.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 8 P. M.

34th Assembly District—S. E. corner of 148th street and Willis avenue. Speakers: James T. Hunter, T. Haupt and A. Levine.

23rd Assembly District—Manhattan and 125th streets. Chairman, G. Popper. Speakers: H. A. Santee and Charles Chase.

25th Assembly District—N. E. corner of 33rd street and 7th avenue. Speakers: A. Sater, J. Klein and R. Downs.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 8 P. M.

4th Assembly District—Clinto street and East Broadway. Chairman, N. Trochman. Speakers: I. Friedman, J. Schlossberg, candidate for Congress, and J. Eck.

8th Assembly District—Northeast corner of Orchard and Canal streets. Chairman, H. Liroff. Speakers: S. Smilansky, candidate for Member of Assembly, J. Chaiken and Joseph Schlossberg, candidate for Congress.

31st Assembly District—114th street and Fifth avenue. Chairman, A. Zimmermann. Speakers: H. A. Santee and A. Sater.

34th Assembly District—Northwest corner 143d street and Willis avenue. Chairman, J. Scherer. Speakers: August Gilhaus, candidate for Congress, Charles Chase, A. Levine.

18th Assembly District—Fifteenth streets and Second avenue. Chairman, John Slavin. Speakers: John J. Kinneally and F. A. Olpp.

25th Assembly District—Twenty-eighth street and Seventh avenue. Speakers: Francis and Isler (French meeting).

PATERSON OPEN AIR MEETINGS.

Saturday, September 3.—Passaic and Main avenues.

Monday, September 5.—Van Houten and Main streets.

NEW YORK S. E. C.

Meeting of August 27, at Daily People building. Kihn, chairman. Absent, Ferguson, Wegener and Moren, all excused.

Communications:—Lists of presidential electors from Sections New York, Scandinavian, Rennselear, Watervliet, Westchester, Albany and Richmond. Received, and secretary ordered to write Schenectady, Utica, Newburgh, Rochester and Buffalo, as a complete representative list is desired. From Jager, several letters on his tour in Westchester and Rockland counties, announcing formation of a branch at Tarrytown and the prospects of organization at Nyack, enclosing application for membership-at-large of Alden Lyon Putnam, of latter place. Also failure to hold meeting in Poughkeepsie because of police interference. Letters received and Alden Lyon Putnam elected a member-at-large. From Carroll, several letters on his tour in Hudson Valley, giving prospects of organization, report of conditions, literature distributed, etc., all of which points to an increased S. L. P. vote in this comparatively new fields. From Reinstein, very encouraging preliminary report of his recent tour through State, and the successful campaign work of Section Erie County. Complete report for publication to follow. From Rochester on plan of distribution of literature pursued and meetings held. Are doing good work and enthusiastic. From Syracuse on campaign lists. All the Weekly People readers and party sympathizers are canvassed, and asked to give a WEEKLY contribution until the close of the campaign. This plan is meeting with success. Intend to distribute 50,000 leaflets this campaign. Are systematic and enthusiastic. From J. T. B. Geariety, Rochester, sending bill and requesting reason for dismissal as organizer. Secretary instructed to request itemized statement of expenses and forward reasons requested. From Albany, announcing re-instatement of J. J. Corcoran. From C. A. Luedecke, delegate to National Convention, bill of $13 for time lost, and request that amount of same be paid to the Daily People Fund as a donation from himself. Bill received and ordered paid as requested.

Secretary reported having ordered cut of ballot for leaflets; 100,000 "Which is Right?" and 100,000 "The Political Situation." 71,000 "Which is Right?" had been distributed among the Sections. Secretary was instructed to write to Section Westchester County regarding leaflet distribution in all the towns and cities of that county and the principal ones of Rockland County.

Secretary also reported on tour of Carroll, who will proceed along the line of the N. Y. Central R. R., and make each of the large towns and cities the base for work in the adjoining towns. Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester and Buffalo will take notice, and stock up with leaflets and pamphlets.

Lazarus Abelson, organizer of Section New York was given the floor to urge action on the three-month's-trial-subscription-to-the-Weekly-People plan of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District, Bronx. Moved, that matter be referred to the Daily People manager, with request for immediate favorable action.

Committee on appeal of L. A. Boland vs. Section Rennselear County, against the suspension of Boland, reported finding proceedings irregular and recommending the re-instatement of Boland. Report received and concurred in.

Justus Ebert was nominated as candidate for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, to fill vacancy created by the resignation of Alton B. Parker.

The meeting then adjourned.

J. Ebert, Sec'y N. Y. S. E. C.

COX IN WISCONSIN.

September 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th, Milwaukee. September 7th and 8th, Sheboygan. September 9th, Plymouth. September 10th, Oshkosh. September 11th, Neenah. September 12th, Menasha. September 13th, Appleton. September 14th and 15th, Wausau. September 16th, 17th and 18th, Superior.

NORTH HUDSON OPEN AIR MEETING.

Friday, September 2.—Bergenline avenue and Main street, Union Hill. Speaker, August Gilhaus of New York.

J. Gallo, Organizer.

FOR GENERAL ORGANIZER.

To all District and Local Alliances, Members at Large and Sympathizers of the Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance, Greeting:—

You are urgently called upon to contribute toward the establishment of a fund for the purpose of enabling the S. T. and L. A. to place a General Organizer in the field at the earliest possible date. Every effort looking to that end should be made.

Address all contributions to John J. Kinneally, Gen. Sec., S. T. and L. A., 2-6 New Reade Street, New York.

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

GRAND PICNIC

To be held by the *SCANDINAVIAN SOCIALIST CLUB OF BOSTON* in

Amory Grove, Roxbury

Monday, September 5th (Labor Day).

——From 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.——

Speech in Swedish by *George Loke* of Worcester. — Singing by the Scandinavian Socialist Singing Chorus, Nordmændenes Singing Society, Danish Chorus "Brage" and the Singing Chorus "North Pole" of Everett.

Comics by Mr. *J. Holm,* Mr. *Aug. Johnson* and others. — All kinds of sports and games.

——Refreshments will be served on the ground.——

Tickets, admitting Gentleman, 50 cents. Ladies, 35 cents.

Children under 12 years, accompanied by parents or relatives, free.

Music by DOHERTY'S ORCHESTRA : : : : Dancing from 2 to 10.

Take Jamaica Plain, Forest Hills Columbus avenue, Franklin Park Columbus avenue cars to the grounds.

READ "THE SOCIALIST"

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THE CAMPAIGN OF 1904.

Massachusetts General Committee Outlines Plan to Make It Effective.

An urgent call to the members of the Massachusetts S. L. P.

Comrades: By vote of the General Committee of the party, I am directed to call upon the Section and members at large throughout the State, to at once begin an active campaign in the interest of the Party Press. We need not dwell on the value of this work to the movement, or the necessity for doing it; these are obvious, self-evident facts that one and all of us understand, or at least ought to.

The campaign is now on and in full swing. All over the land the membership is rolling up their sleeves to make this the banner campaign of the Socialist Labor Party. Massachusetts, which is the second state in the country in point of number of sections, ought to, because of this fact, and the nature of its capitalist industrial development, be first in the work of building up the Party Press, and through it the organizations of the working class, the S. L. P. and the S. T. and L. A. Therefore the General Committee of the party calls upon the Sections and members at large, wherever they have not already done so, to at once begin this work by purchasing sufficient prepaid subscription cards and start at work canvassing for the press.

We ask that each Section see to it that this work is done by all the members and not a few. WE ASK THAT EACH SECTION SEE THAT THIS WORK IS PROPERLY APPORTIONED AMONGST THE MEMBERS AND THAT EACH OF THEM DO THEIR BEST TO PUSH IT TO A SUCCESSFUL CONCLUSION. The S. L. P. is something more than a name, and no one has any right to shirk the responsibility which membership in it implies.

At the same time each Section should lay in a stock of leaflets and pamphlets for distribution and sale at the meetings which may be held. This work must be done in order to make the campaign of 1904 the success that it can be made if the Mass. S. L. P. only does its duty to itself and the working class.

The public meetings which are held are so much time and money wasted unless the interest which has thus been awakened is harnessed to the service of the S. L. P. which can only be done by the use of the Party Press and literature. And again, many of our speakers are so engaged, by being out of the state, or otherwise, that we can not rely on reaching the mass of the Massachusetts working class in that way. They MUST BE REACHED and YOU will have to do YOUR share in reaching them. It can only be done right by pushing the Party Press.

Comrades: Your standard bearers are now nominated. Roll up your sleeves and do your best to increase the S. L. P. vote for the Syracuse printer and the Illinois miner and thus extend the influence of the S. L. P. amongst the working class. Prove to those whom you fight, by your conduct, that the S. L. P. is drilling the working class as the working class must be drilled, in order that the system which robs them may be overthrown forever.

Push the work of the Party Press untiringly to the end.

For the Massachusetts S. L. P.,
Michael T. Berry, Sec'y.
Lynn, Mass., July 28, 1904.

If you receive a sample copy of this paper it is an invitation to subscribe.

Section Calendar

(Under this head we shall publis standing advertisements of Section head quarters, or other permanent announce ments, at a nominal rate. The charg will be one dollar per line per year.)

New York County Committee—Secon and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m., at 2- New Reade street, Manhattan.

Kings County Committee—Second an fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 813 Park avenue, Brooklyn.

General Committee—First Saturday i the month, at Daily People building, 2- New Reade street, Manhattan.

Offices of Section New York, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Los Angeles, California. Section head quarters and public reading room a 205½ South Main street. Public educational meetings every Sunday evening People readers are invited to our room and meetings.

San Francisco, Calif., S. L. P. headquarters and free reading room 61 Montgomery street (between Clay and Washington streets), 3d floor, room 22-23. Open day and evening. Al wageworkers cordially invited.

Chicago, Ill., S. L. P.—Section Head quarters, 48 West Randolph street. Business meetings 2d and 4th Friday of eac month.

Section Toronto, Can., S. L. P.—Meet every Wednesday evening at Sectio Headquarters, 986 Queen street West Workingmen cordially invited.

SECTION ALLEGHANY COUNTY!

It is of the utmost importance tha all the members of Section Alleghany County, meet at 1120 Talbot avenue Braddock, Pa., and turn in their reports as to how they are getting nomination papers filled out, to conside ways and means to meet the Stat Organizer, who will be with us from September 1st to 4th, and transact suc other business as may come before u Comrades, don't fail to attend thi meeting! Wake up, the campaign i upon us. Organizer.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, NOTICE!

Members of Section Columbus, S. L. P are hereby requested to attend the nex meeting at Fraternity Hall, 111½ Sout High street, on Monday, September 5 at 7.30 p. m., sharp. Referendum vot on constitution, and other matters of th Party's national convention will be submitted for action. Don't fail to attend.

Otto Steinhoff, Organizer.

STATEN ISLAND PRIMARIES.

Section Richmond County, New York S. L. P., will hold its primaries to ele delegates to the various conventions Friday, September 2, at Comrade Wilton's house, Elm avenue, West Ne Brighton, S. I., at 7.30 p. m.

Joseph H. Wilton, Organizer.

SECTIONS ALBANY AND WATE VLIET, N. Y., ATTENTIO

The County Convention of Alban County, N. Y., will take place Septembe 12th, at 8 p. m., at 119 State street, Al bany, N. Y. All members please attend

Julius Zimny, Organizer.

HOBOKEN OPEN AIR MEETING.

Wednesday, September 7, at Willo avenue, corner Seventh street. Speake Timothy Walsh of Brooklyn.

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